The Daily Constitution.
BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868. [NUMBER 63

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Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P. M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P. M

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A. M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A. M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point	3:00 A. M
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A. M

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P. M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P. M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A. M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P. M.
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A. M

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 12, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	2	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS G SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties. Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
may28—d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted.

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—d1y

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. S. SEYMOUR, late Emerson & Seymour, Macon, Ga., offers his Professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity. Office, for the present, over the old Bank, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. All work done by appointment. Terms positively cash. Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1868 -d1m.

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad,
Atlanta .... Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N. B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER.

CHOICE HOTEL,
Broad Street, ROME, GA.
REESE & BELL, Proprietors.
DR. J. T. REESE, Formerly of Selma, Ala.
B. W. BELL, Formerly of Montgomery, Ala.

This House has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and the Proprietors are determined to make it second to no hotel in the country. Stage calls every morning. aug6d1m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nulified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3 45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3 45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7 45 A M 4.20 P M.	5 P M 6 A M
Charleston	7 45 A M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6 45 A. M.
Macon	4.0. A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy. N. C.—Weekly---Saturdays.
Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden---Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Newnan to Franklin---semi-Weekly---Wednesdays and Saturdays.
LaGrange to Griffin---Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.
LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton---Tri-Weekly.
Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville --Tri-Weekly.
Lawrenceville to Gainesville---Weekly—Saturdays.
Athens to Gainesville---Semi-Weekly---Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly---Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 26 1868.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.—The State Democratic Executive Committee, at its meeting yesterday, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several Congressional Districts in this State be recommended to hold Conventions as early as practicable to nominate their candidates for Congress, and we suggest that the Conventions in each District be held on the 8th day of September.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Cleaveland, White county, Thursday, September 10.
Fairmount, Gordon county, Thursday, September 17.
LaFayette, Walker county, Thursday, September 24.
Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.
Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

Y. M. D. C.

TO-NIGHT AT 8½ O'CLOCK.

EVERY MEMBER BE PRESENT. *Business!*
By order of the PRESIDENT.
August 26, 1868.

Congressional Nomination.

We publish this evening the communication of "Bartow" presenting the claims of Gen. P. M. B. Young, for the Congressional Nomination at the hands of the Democracy of this district. We need not add that we indorse every word uttered by our correspondent in his behalf. The Democratic party of the district owe it to Gen. Young to return him to Congress. In the last election he bore the standard of the party when success was by no means certain. Having borne it triumphantly through an uncertain conflict, when victory is sure, to refuse him the nomination would be an act of injustice, of which we believe the Democratic party incapable. Gen. Young is a high toned gentleman, a true Democrat, and if there were any reasons why the nomination should be given another, all personal preferences should be sacrificed to the good of the party. But there is not a solitary reason why another should now be preferred to him, who readily and willingly met danger when Democracy was at bay. Under the circumstances there is not a man in the district whose claims are prior to those of Gen. Young. He was admitted to a seat in Congress during the last session; so no excuse can be framed by the Radicals to exclude him from the next. Justice to Gen. Young, and the obligation of the party to a true and tried servant, demand his nomination and re-election. We know him to be a Democrat "in whom there is no guile."

We know him to be true to whatever trust assigned. He is young, possesses fair abilities, with a brilliant future in view, unless "slain in the house of his friends." What will be most needed in the next Congress will be true and reliable voters—men who will not swerve from a faithful discharge of duty. There is not a Democrat mentioned or suggested in connection with the nomination whom we would not delight to honor, could we do so without injustice to another. But we do think under all the circumstances that Gen. Young is entitled to the track, and we trust that the Democrats of the district will cheerfully concede the justice of his claim by giving him the nomination.

THE GREAT MEETING AT CEDAR TOWN. From General Gordon, who returned this morning, we learn that the Mass Meeting at Cedar Town yesterday was a glorious day for the mountain Democracy. Some five thousand were present, including several hundred ladies, and a large number of negroes. The meeting was addressed by General A. H. Colquitt, General John B. Gordon, and General Robert Toombs, the latter making the greatest speech of his life.

After these speeches a magnificent barbecue was disposed of. John Dupree, (colored) and Wm. Harrell, (colored), next addressed the meeting, with good effect. Dupree was asked, "tell us about Brown." He simply replied, "O, I've no time to bother about Brown."

Judge D. V. Vason, of Albany, closed in an able speech.

There was a large procession of colored people, some mounted, and many bearing Seymour and Blair banners, badges, etc., as evidences of their devotion to the true interests of their country.

Our readers may expect a full report of the meeting and speeches. Our reporter, McGuire, was there, and will give it to us in full to-morrow or next day.

NEW RECONSRTUCTION SCHEME.—The Louisville Journal's Washington special of the 22d says:

General Rosecranz is hobnobbing with General Lee down in Virginia, at White Sulphur Springs. He has a grand scheme of reconstruction, upon which he thinks all shades of all parties can unite, which he intends to submit to General Lee, and then spread before the people of the North and South with a view to the political evangelization of the whole country.

VIRGINIA.—The Democrats in the Old Dominion are making an active campaign in spite of the disabilities under which Congress has placed their electoral vote. They will give Seymour and Blair 50,000 majority.

PERSONAL.—Henry A. Wise was here a few days ago. He is looking old, careworn and poor. His health is not good.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.— A letter from New York says:

General trade is beginning to look up a little, but only a little. The dry goods dealers report a fair business in woollens, at full prices, but domestic cottons are dull and drooping. Foreign dress goods are quiet; prices are irregular, sympathizing with the fluctuations in gold. The regular fall trade is not expected to open for another week or ten days yet.

To the Democratic Voters of the Sixth Congressional District.

ATLANTA, GA., August 26, 1868.

We, the undersigned members of the General Assembly, recommend that there be meetings called in the several counties of the Sixth Congressional District, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to be held at Cleveland, on the 10th of September, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in our District:

R. M. PARKS, Gwinnett.
WM. S. ERWIN, Habersham.
LEWIS NASH, Gwinnett.
MCK. FINCANON, Rabun.
JAS. A. HARRISON, Franklin.
(Clerk) W. B. PRUITT, Clark.
G. M. HOOK, Milton.
W. P. PRICE, Lumpkin.
H. C. KELLOGG, Forsyth.
C. H. KYTLE, White.
D. WELCHER, Hall.
C. J. WELLBORN, Union.

The Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Editor: We will be called on to make our nomination of the candidatae for the Democratic party in the Seventh District, and naturally we should feel at such a time as this, no small degree of solicitude in making our selection. Of one thing we may rest assured, the people of this District will not be satisfied with any half way character in politics, or can they by any amount of party drill or manœuvre be brought to the support of such a character The record we look for must be such as to inspire a full and implicit faith that in these trying times there shall be no flinching in the conflict now raging for sectional and constitutional rights and preservation. We want no man of such flimsy and expansive patriotism that home and its dearest interests and honor are but secondary to the schemes and convenience of other and hostile parties. A downright and outspoken adhesion to Georgia's rights and honor, and an unequivocal declaration of this sort of spirit in her service, are the indispensable requirements we are determined to make of the man who shall seek to represent us in the next session of Congress. We are not speaking now, as you, Mr. Editor, can well testify, in behalf of any personal or selfish interests. Not in the remotest way can the writer of this communication be benefitted by the most successful efforts in favor of his choice of a candidate. But I hope in view of a long, very long and ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy and the South, as a patriot and not as the partizan, much less as the liege man or retainer of any mortal, I may be suffered to give a word of advice to the younger and less experienced portion of my beloved Democratic party. Remember my friends that these are times full of stirring interest and critical exigency. We have not one jot or tittle of strength to fritter away in experiments with men or things. The wise policy for us is step by step to advance towards the full fruition of deferred hope, not turning aside from the tried and beaten road that leads us to this consummation. We have now at such a conjuncture as this no time or taste for wrangles over men and their ambitions. Let me, an old man, plead with you to discourage all uprisings of such a spirit! and let us wait for such a vain waste and dispersion of strength till the time shall arrive when our fund of this vital element shall be far greater than it is at present. If we could only see the subject under review with a public and impartial spirit, we shall have no difficulty, we think, in reaching a happy solution of the question—who shall be our candidate. I hope I shall give no offence to any aspirant when I say unhesitatingly that in view of the public interest first—in view of a just and deserved tribute to a generous and gallant public servant, Gen. P. M. B. Young, should be returned to his seat for the full term ensuing. He generously came forward when all was dark, confused and uncertain in our political fortunes, and offered to make an experiment in his person, and at his risk, of what could be done. To our surprise he was declared by the powers above us (ah! how far above us *have* they been,) returned as the chosen Representative of the district. It was, indeed, a satisfaction to have secured even such a boon as this, unavailable for any practical good as we feared it would be. The hottest ordeal was yet to be passed. The doors of a Radical Congress was grimly closed against all comers no better commended than Gen. Young. But, in the most unexpected and quiet way, his address and good sense secured his recognition to the rights of a member of the House, and legal Representative of the State of Georgia. Captious, arbitrary and unscrupulous as that body had proved itself in the past, we have no further doubts of its readiness to re-admit Gen. Young upon the merits of the decision already made. Let me ask, is it sensible to risk a re-opening of the question of *admissibility*, which can be made, and doubtlessly will be made, on a new name? What possible interest can we have in a change which only produces this result? But, when we come to view this question from the stand point of just and generous souls, we cannot hesitate in deciding that it would be, in the last degree, hard and unappreciative of noble desert to cast Gen. Young aside like a broken tool worn out in our service, when he had, at such expense of time and labor and money, sohwa us how much could be done in a desperate cause by a stout heart and an industry and energy that compelled success. In justice to ourselves let us re-nominate Gen. Young by acclamation.

BARTOW.

COLORED MEN LEAVING THE DIRTY CONCERN.—We learned on the streets yesterday that a large number of colored men, some of whom used to belong to the scalawags, were anxious to form a 4th Ward Democratic Club," and had been tendered the use of Concert Hall, and would have a meeting on Monday night to organize. Thus is the power and influence of Radicalism melting away from their vile grasp, and the colored men rallying to the standard of their true friends. These August suns are withering this nettle of scalawagism, and the frosts of November will lay it in its damp, cool, wintery grave forever.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

☞ When Grant had Butler "bottled up," isn't it a wonder he didn't drink him?

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Senator Smith of the 7th.

The Journal was read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT

Report the following resolutions as ready for enrollment:

A resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint three competent persons to examine the Land Books of Muscogee, Carroll and Coweta, lately transcribed by Major H. G. Williams and fix the value thereof.

Also a resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish civil officers with Irwin's Revised Code, &c.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of the 7th, the House bill for Savannah election &c., was read the second time and made special order of to-morrow. (Thursday.)

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL the Senate bill on same was also read and made special order of tomorrow.

Mr. ADKINS moved to have fifty copies of each bill printed for the use of the Senate. Motion withdrawn.

A resolution from the House to encourage imigration was was read and concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill making any rate of interest agreed upon by and between parties, legal, was taken up.

Mr. WELLBORN, having the floor, read the law as it now stands. Now, does this law need modifying? We are in an impoverished condition, but can we borrow ourselves rich? Money will not relieve us if we borrow it, labor will, and the man who this year makes one bushel of corn more than he did last year is relieving the country. The borrower and loaner does not meet equally. Another reason against the bill is that you invite capitalists to come with money, loan it out at an enormous rate of interest, and when the principal is to be paid it can not be met. Money is not property, but is simply the indicator of the value of property. Money is not subject to levy and sale. The passage of this bill might benefit some of our cities, but will it benefit our whole State? The effect of this bill, then, will be to drain the country of money and bring it to the cities. We want no foreign capital; we want no fictitious property—we have the elements of success within ourselves. If we were rich we might make this experiment, but as we are poor we should beware how we handle it.

Mr. FAIN. I think I have the best interest of the State at heart, as well as the gentleman from the 4th, and I think, by advocating this bill, I am benefitting my State.

The gentleman asks why bring in foreign capitol, and why does it not now come. I tell him that it would come if there was any security for it. The poor man cannot be injured by this law—the exemption laws of our State protects him. I have always thought that a man should be permitted to trade in his own property as he chooses Money is property. It is what a man owns. Internal improvements increases the value of our property. Invite capital and our State will be improved. You are aware you cannot borrow money at seven per cent now. If this bill passes we do not propose to make a man borrow money, but to put it in his power, when he *must* have it, to be able to get it. Now, he cannot get. With this law he knows the emergency that prompts him, and when he borrows can make his own contract.

Mr. ADKINS. I am in favor of the bill, and approve much that has been said. Money left unrestricted will take its own course, and it will be like grease to wheels. It will move everything forward. Who will be injured? The man who borrows money at a greater rate of interest than the law allows and pleads usury may be benefitted by the usury laws, but the honest man who pays what he contracts to pay is not hurt by this law.

Mr. HINTON. This question is one of great importance. The friends of his bill have made their arguments upon the hypothe is that money stands upon the same basis as other property. If your premises are wrong, your conclusions must also be wrong. Money is not property. The defense is this: money, the value of it is established by law it is one hundred cents in the dollar. In all other species of property the demand and supply regulate the value. Another difference is other species of property wastes, money does not. One hundred dollars is worth as much ten years hence as it is now. A horse may be worth one hundred dollars to-day, a year hence he may be worth more or less. The argument then of the gentleman is incorrect because the premises are wrong.

Why should we proscribe the rate of per cent. The laws are made for the protection of the weak, the strong need no protection. Gentlemen say that it will develop the resources of State. Judge Lumpkin gives directly the opposite views, and I leave it to the Senators to judge who are entitled to most credit. Whoever heard of a man who made loaning money a profession that improved the condition of his State.

A SENATOR. Mr. Peabody.

Mr. HINTON. Judge Lumpkin's views differed with the gentleman. A few profligate young men who will have money at any rate, will be able to get it, but will the bone and sinew of our country be benefitted by the passage of this law? A few men whose business it is to lend money will be benefitted by it. We should pass laws for the entire whole. Who is clamorous for the passage of this law? I do not know a farmer who is in favor of this law.

Mr. ADKINS. I am one.

Mr. HINTON. I am glad to hear the gentleman say he is a farmer. I have been unable heretofore to tell what he was. The number of farmers are few who advocate this law.

Men who are in favor of getting every dollar they can, who are watching for every man that passes to filch him of his property, who tempts the young man into the gambling hells, by loaning him money to bet on, are the ones who stand by offering to loan money at 25 per cent. or 50 per cent—and who now wish us to legalize these acts. This is the class of men you are seeking to protect. If we will untrammel the laws already made; if your ministerial officers were permitted to carry out the contract already made, and your stay laws and exemption laws, and every other law that prevents the poor man from borrowing money was abrogated, then capital would come—then our State would improve. I do hope that Senators will weigh this question well.

Mr. LESTER moved to suspend the rules to introduce a resolution to authorize the Governor to receive the surrender of the Bank of Savannah. Motion did not prevail.

Mr. BOWERS called for the previous question on the bill before the house.

Mr ADKINS asked five minutes to answer the argument of Mr. Hinton

The call for the previous question was sustained. The yeas and nays were called and the bill lost. Yeas 17 nays 18.

The Senate adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. Mr. McWHORTER in the Chair.

The Journal was read and confirmed.

Mr. ERWIN moved a reconsideration of so much of the journal as relates to the relief of Seaborn Montgomery, and others, securities of H. L. Tyson.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. HALL, of Meriwether, a resolution that no new matter be presented to the House after Friday next, and that the House hold two sessions per day, the afternoon session to be devoted to reading bills the second time.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

The clerk then proceeded to the call of counties, when the following new matter was introduced:

Mr. SHUMATE, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Atlanta Medical College.

Mr. STRICKLAND, a bill to reduce the Sheriff's bond of Paulding county.

Mr. WALTHALL, a bill to incorporate the Georgia and Western Railroad Company.

Mr. BUTT, a bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Marion; also.

A bill to prevent hunting with dogs in certain counties.

Mr. BALLARD, a bill for the relief of the people of Georgia.

Mr. STONE, of Jefferson, introduced the following:

Resolved, That a white man shall not go out of the parlor into the kitchen, and be there among the negro females, which the negro man has always been opposed to, and that the General Assembly may provide that white men shall let the negro females alone, and that negro men will let the white females alone.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Morgan, a bill to prevent the trespass of stock on lands not owned by the owner of said stock.

Mr. SAULTER, a bill to establish a State police.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Haralson, a bill to reduce the sheriff's bond of Haralson.

Mr. HALL, of Glynn, a bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of the shoe shop at the penitentiary.

Mr. REID, a bill to change the time of holding elections in the State.

Mr. HILLYER, a bill to make valid the charter of the town of St Marys.

Mr. MADISON, a bill to change section —— of the Code.

Mr. COLBY, a bill authorizing county officers to advertise in such newspapers as they may select.

Mr. TURNER, (colored), a bill fixing 8 hours as a fair day's labor.

Mr. STRICKLAND, a bill regulating the license for selling spirituous liquors in Paulding county.

A message from the Senate was received, concurring in certain House bills and resolutions.

Mr. SCOTT, as a member of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, arose to a privilege question, who proposed to make a report on the case of the contested seat of Fyall, a colored representative from the county of Macon.

Mr. BRYANT raised the point of order, that the majority of the committee were not ready to make a report, and that a minority report could not be entertained.

The CHAIR decided that as a sufficient time had elapsed for the committee to report, and the majority had not done so, a report of the minority could be entertained.

Mr. RICE appealed from the decision of the Chair, when the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting as follows: Yeas 102, nays 33. So the Chair was sustained.

Mr. SCOTT then presented the following Minority Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whose consideration was referred a resolution of the House to inquire into the eligibility of F. H. Fyall, a member of this House, from the county of Macon, beg leave to make the following

REPORT:

1. Upon an investigation of the case of said Fyall, and on examination of the evidence, we find that said Fyall *was not*, previous to the election of members of the General Assembly, held on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d days of April, 1868, a citizen of Macon county, but a citizen of the county of Bibb, and that said Fyall has not, since said election, resided in said county of Macon, but in the county of Bibb, and that said Fyall is at present a citizen of the county of Bibb, and for the above reasons is not eligible to his seat as a member of this House under the Constitution of this State.

2. We furthermore find that said F. H. Fyall is a free person of color, and for this reason is not, under the Constitution of this State, nor any law thereof, eligible to his seat upon this floor; and for reasons above stated, the undersigned respectfully recommend that said Fyall be declared ineligible to his seat as a member of this body, and that he be immediately removed therefrom.

In making this report, the undersigned would respectfully submit their reasons for making the same before final action was taken thereon by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. During the first week of the session of this body, the resolution of this House looking to the eligibility of said Fyall was referred to the Committee for their investigation. Effort after effort has been made by the undersigned members of said Committee to bring said investigation to a close and report the same to this House. The disposition of a majority of the Committee seems to be to prevent an investigation rather than make one as required by the resolution of this House. Satisfied in our own minds that the matter will never reach a conclusion before the Committee, we deem it but just to ourselves to make this report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

DUNLAP SCOTT,
T M HARKNESS,
JOHN LONG,
WM. D. ANDERSON,
P H BRASSELL,
W. P. PRICE.

Mr. DUNCAN offered a substitute, which contained, in substance, the same as the minority report, including *all colored members* of the House.

The substitute was accepted by Mr. Scott.

Mr. SCOTT then proceeded to address the House in support of the minority report, but was interrupted by

Mr. BRYANT, who arose to a point of order stating that a resolution had, on the 1sth of July, passed the House settling the eligibility of members, and that this matter cannot now be entertained.

Mr. CALDWELL was always of opinion that Gen. Meade had no right to throw the question of eligibility upon the House. He, for one, did not want the responsibility He believed that there were outside influences at work to get that question in here.

The SPEAKER ruled that the point taken by the gentleman from Richmond was not well taken. After which he requested the Speaker *pro. tem.* to preside, as he, the Speaker, wished to take a plate of soup [hasty?]

Mr. PRICE, Speaker *pro. tem.*, assumed the Chair.

Mr. SCOTT hoped that as he had yielded the floor for two hours, no one would interrupt him again.

Mr. DUNCAN desired to introduce a substitute for the whole. He moved that the majority report of the committee be laid on the table.

Mr. BRYANT called for the yeas and nays. During the call of the yeas and nays

Mr. BETHUNE stated that he did not think the House understood the question. He, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, only wanted a little time to look into the matter and make a report [Cries from the Democratic side of the House, "we understand it." "You only want another month."]

The SPEAKER again stated the question and the call proceeded, which resulted: Yeas 82, nays 52. So the report was laid on the table.

Mr. SCOTT. These parties being arraigned before this House on the question of their eligibility, he raised the point that they should not be allowed to vote on such question.

The SPEAKER ruled that they should *not* vote.

Mr. SCOTT said that this question was one of the most important that ever came before any legislative body in America.

Mr. BRYANT desired to appeal from the decision of the Chair in the case of the members accused not voting.

The SPEAKER ruled that the appeal came too late.

Mr. SCOTT hoped the appeal would be taken, whereupon

Mr. BRYANT withdrew the appeal.

Mr. RAWLS said that when Mr. Bryant made the appeal it became the property of the House and could not be withdrawn except by unanimous permission of the same.

The question was put on the appeal, upon which the yeas and nays were called.

The SPEAKER ruled that members involved in the question should not be allowed to vote.

A member inquired whether carpet-baggers were embraced in the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER replied that will depend entirely upon the color of the carpet-bagger.

The call proceeded and resulted as follows: yeas 90, nays 22.

So the decision of the Chair stands as the rule of the House.

Mr. O'NEAL wanted to know whether the parties whose eligibility was being questioned are to be excluded from voting *en masse*?

Mr SCOTT made the point that when three Democrats were arraigned before the House on a question of eligibility, they had been excluded from voting *en masse*. He contended that the same ruling should obtain in this case.

The Speaker so ruled.

Mr TURNER thanked God that he was a negro.

A voice from the ceiling. "I vote yes."

The SPEAKER A vote from the gallery cannot be entertained.

On motion the House adjourned, Mr. Scott having the floor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.

FLOUR—Trade closes less active, with sales this evening from store of 250 bbls. A No. 1 at 10 7 a11; round lots offered at lower rates. Sales earlier in the week were rather larger, at full rates. We quote in lots in store as follow: Fine flour 6a6 50; superfine 6 75a7 25, and extra 7 75a 8 25; A No. 1 at 10 50a11, and fancy brands 11 50a 12. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at 8 50a9 25 for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN—Early in the week the market was active for wheat, with good sales and large receipts, the prevailing rates for prime red being 2 20a2 25, and then down to 2 10a2 15, and buyers to-day offering but 2a2 05; sales from wagons at 2. A sale of 300 bushels Ala hill wheat at 2 10. Corn is in fair demand at pretty well sustained rates, with sales of 350 sacks of ear, and 150 sacks of shelled in store in bulk at 90, and sales from wagons at 82a83. Oats quiet but steady, with sales of 300 bags in bulk at 48a50 Rye rules steady, though inactive, at 1 30a1 35 for choice in store.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—There has been no decided change in the market this week, with some fluctuation in the demand, though closing more active than yesterday, at the prevailing rates. Mess Pork is rather dull at 29a 29 50, the latter the retail rate for city packed. Bulk Meats are unchanged as follows: shoulder 12¾a13; clear ribbed sides 16, and clear sides 16½ loose. Bacon is firmer, with sales of 65 casks, as follows: shoulders 13¾a14; clear ribbed sides 16¾a17, and clear sides 17¼a17¾, all packed. Hams, plain sugar cured, 19a19¼, all packed, and fancy hams 20¼a21. Breakfast Bacon sugar cured, at 18a18¼ in canvas, loose; 18¼a18¾ packed. Lard is quiet and rather dull at 18¾a19 in tierces, for prime pork house, and 20¼a21 in kegs for leaf. Country and butchers' lard ½a¾ lower. A sale of 45 tierces city lard at 18¾a19, and 15 tierces plain sugar-cured hams at 19, and 25 tierces fancy hams at 21.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.

FLOUR—Very dull, and medium and lower grades are weak and drooping. Superfine sold at 5 25a6 75; extra at 7a7 75; double extra at 8a10.

WHEAT—Is heavy at 2 20a2 30 for choice and fancy red; 2 20a2 2 35 for strictly prime to very choice white, and 1 50a1 54 for spring.

CORN—Dull and 2a3 lower, at 90a94

GRAIN—Buyers stood off for lower prices, with sales at 50a53, and fancy white at 54a55. Rye is slow at 1 10a1 16 for fair to choice. Small sales of choice Spring Barley at 1 80.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.

Trade more active. The only change to-day is the offering of a good line of prints at 1 shilling per yard, at which they sold freely. The Graniteville Mills are selling a first class article of brown sheeting at 16, but best Eastern makes are worth 17, and two or three brands are held at 17½. Very good sheeting like Starke A and Lyman B, are selling as low as 16a16½.

In bleached muslin there is very little change; prices generally steady at 28 for Manville; 15 for New York Mills; 25 for Wamsutta, and Utica Nonpareil; 21½ for Tuscarora and Arkwright Watertwist; 18½ for Lonsdale; 18 for Hill's Semper Idem and Forrest Dale; 17 for Langley, and 14½ for Redbank; Black Rock linseys now bring 22½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.

CORN—The market is quiet, with a fair local demand at 92a93 for mixed white ear. Shelled is neglected, and not saleable at better than ear, though held 2a3 higher. A sale of [illegible] bushels ear was made at 93.

FLOUR—The market declined 10a15, and there was a good local demand at the decline. Holders to-day displayed more anxiety to sell. Extra was offered at 8 75a9 25, family at 9 75a10, and fancy brands at 10 50a11 50. The sales were 100 bbls. family at 9 80, 100 bbls. do at 9 75, 200 bbls. do at 9 75 50 bbls. Green Bay at 11

PROVISIONS—There has been no change in the market worthy of note. Mess Pork and Lard have not been inquired for, and prices are nominal, the former is held at 28 75, and the latter at 18½. Bulk Meats quiet, but firmly held at 12¾a 17½ loose. Bacon Shoulders in good consumptive demand at 13½, holders generally asking 13¾. Clear Sides at 17½, with a moderate order demand. Sugar-cured Hams at 20½a21½, and the demand quite light.

WHISKY.—There is nothing doing, and bonded is nominally held at 65, and free at 1 25 per gallon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

LATE FROM WASHINGTON

Important Military Instructions.

Gen. Grant Shifts the Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is announced through papers supplied with White House items by the President's phonographic writer, that Perry Fuller is appointed Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

General Grant has instructed Generals Meade, Thomas and Buchanan in relation to the use of troops in aid of the civil authorities. The obligations of the Federal Military officers and soldiers, in common with citizens, is to obey a summon of a marshal or sheriff, and must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence, troops can act only in their proper organized capacity under their own officers and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff, must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with a proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid and in the execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Flour strongly favors buyers. Wheat a shade firmer, with limited supply. Pork a shade firmer, Lard quiet. Cotton firm at 30a30½. Turpentine active at 44¼a45. Rosin steady. Freights dull. Money easy. Sterling 9½ Gold 44¼, 62's 13¼. North Carolina—old 71; new 70¼. Virginia Ex Coupons 53; new 52¾ Tennessee Ex coupons 63¼; new 62.

LONDON, Aug. 26. Consols 91¾a94¼. Bonds 71¼. Frankfort Bonds 74¼.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Aug. 26.—Cotton buoyant at an advance; Uplands 10½; Orleans 11¼; sales 15,000 bales. Others unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sugar declined 35.

LIVERPOOL—Afternoon—Aug. 26.—Cotton continues buoyant. Red Wheat 10a11. Lard flat. Turpentine declined 26.

THE CITY.

THEFTRICAL.—"Little Treasure" and "The Avenger" will be performed to-night at Davis' Hall. ALICE VANE will appear in the former. Let her have a good house.

HALF A LOAF IS BETTER THAN NO BREAD. Hello, Bard! What's become of your list of names upon the Executive Committee of the Central Grant Club of Georgia? What's happened that we don't see it in the *Era* this morning? After publishing it for nearly two months you shouldn't drop the whole thing merely because F. P. R. of Fulton county, and other respectable gentlemen, have notified you to strike their names from the list. If the *gentlemen* do repudiate, you still have enough of such material as Sam. Bard and Lew Pond of Fulton, J. R. Parrott of Bartow, H. K. McCay of Sumter, Dr Blount of Stewart, J. G. Maul, of Muscogee, and negro Campbell, of McIntosh, to run the Machine. Never give up the ship! Stand by your colors a little longer! Don't strike them till the time comes, or at least until you have given value received for the privilege of hollering "Rah for Grant!"

ONE WORD MORE.—Why don't you publish W. W. Boyd's letter declining to run on the Grant ticket for Elector from the 7th Congressional District. You might as well ventilate; if you don't, perhaps we will.

It would make a man mad as a buck, to be so bought and sold.—Com. of Errors.

"BEHOLD A MAN MUCH WRONGED."—Early in the session, the Honorable Mr. Ford, of the House of Representatives, bargained with Joseph E. to vote for him for the United States Senate, in consideration of which kindness the latter was to obtain for Ford, Sr., father of the sitting member, some agency on the State Road at Cartersville.

One Mattox, who had been promised the place by Bullock, went to the Governor for it. Bullock gave him a note addressed to Hulbert directing "sharp and quick" to issue the commission. But H. was too busy *just then* to attend to it; so he told Mattox to go up and take charge, that it was all right and the *commission would be sent up next day.* Accordingly up went Mattox in high glee at the certain prospect of a posish on the State Road. He "went up," sure enough. When Mattox got there he found Ford, Sr., with "nine points of the law" on his side. The early bird had caught the worm. F. was already in possession. Mattox remonstrated, but it was no use. "Sir," said he, "I have been directed by the Superintendant to take possession of this office." "That won't do," my friend, "for here's my commission" He produced the document and Mattox wilted. When the victors squabble over the spoils let the vanquished enjoy the fun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Desperation of the Radicals—Even Northern Legislatures Urged to Choose Electors—Encouraging News from the Pacific—The Suit Against Butler Discontinued—Evarts Declined to Appear for Him.

Special to the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.—No stronger evidence of the desperation of the Radicals is needed than their attempt to tamper with the Southern electoral votes. The carpet-baggers are now urging the Georgia Legislature to choose electors for the President, but private advices from reliable sources say the Legislature will refuse. Other disreputable politicians of the same class have appealed to Gov. Smith, of Alabama, to call an extra session of the Legislature to put through an enactment to continue the carpet-baggers in Congress for another term.

This is to forestall an election by the people, who will return an entire Democratic delegation. It is understood that Smith declines making a tool of himself for such base uses. Some Radicals have even suggested the propriety of the Northern States, with Republican Legislatures, which are now regarded as doubtful, electing electors by their Legislatures. It is, of course, a silly idea.

ENCOURAGING FROM THE PACIFIC.

The political news from the Pacific States is highly encouraging. Both parties admit that those States will go Democratic by immense majorities.

THE BLACKS.

Half the negroes in the Southern States, it is declared, will vote with the Democracy, and all the States go for Seymour but Florida, whose Legislatures chooses electors.

EVARTS,

on his return, will decide the question arising from the recent act of Congress, whether eight hours is a legal day's work. He takes the position that the laborer of the Government shall be paid the same price as if he worked ten hours, as heretofore.

BEAST BUTLER.

The Baltimore suit against Butler has been discontinued. Attorney General Evarts declined to appear for Butler.

☞ We are exceedingly gratified to hear that it is highly probable Gen. D. H. Hill will determine to locate in Kentucky, and associate himself with Rev. B. H. McCown in the management of that successful and popular institution, Forest Home Academy. We would have reason to rejoice at the occasion of such a distinguished gentleman to our society, and especially to have him in a position where he could so honorably and usefully use his talents.—*Louisville Courier.*

A Fine Gold Pen.

TAKEN from a person who probably did not find or buy, a very fine Gold Pen. The loser can have the same by describing and paying charges, at the Guard House.

T. C. MURPHY.
Chief of Police.

aug26-2t

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 27. 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.
ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.
FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.
ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham. J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

Price Reduced.

OUR AGENTS ARE INSTRUCTED, AFTER TO-DAY, TO TAKE CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS DAILY AT $2, AND SEMI-WEEKLY AT 75 CENTS.

MR. TOOMBS' GREAT SPEECH AT CEDAR TOWN will appear in THE CONSTITUTION to-morrow or next day. Our Democratic friends are requested to notify us at once the number of copies they are willing to distribute. Clubs throughout the State should subscribe liberally at $5 per hundred copies.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our friend S. T. H., of Barnesville, is informed that we haven't time to undertake the land proposition. We would be pleased to advertise according to our rules. Can't go into contingencies.

"DEMOCRAT," of Cartersville, will please excuse us. Eulogistic communications, intended solely for the benefit of individuals, can only be inserted as cards or advertisements, and must be paid for.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Afternoon Session was consumed yesterday, in reading bills the first and second time.

Democracy vs. Radicalism is Peace vs. War.

All the blatant mouth-pieces of Radicalism, either by direct or implied assertion, have declared their intentions on the election of Seymour and Blair, to forcibly resist their accession to power. The *New Era*, a pop-gun mimic of the big guns, in its leading editorial of yesterday morning says: "The issue is manifestly war or no war. The people of the North and the Union men of the South *will not submit* to having their arduous labors of the past seven and a half years nullified and subverted." This is a tacit declaration that the Radical party will not submit to any subsequent legislation unfriendly to their acts. The Democratic party will abide the result of the ballot box. It repels the charge that it means war either in success or defeat. There is no ground for the charge in its platform, in the declaration of its speakers, or the tone of its press.—There is a wide difference between an appeal to arms and a peaceable protest against the usurpation of power. But what is the position of its adversaries? In advance of the result the Radicals openly declare war against the elections of Seymour and Blair. They proclaim their unwillingness to submit to the choice of the people, should it be against them, as expected, at the ballot-box. Their position is unequivocal — the meaning not to be misunderstood. Rather than acquiesce in the popular verdict, they will deluge the land in blood. The *New Era*, the most shaky and rickety organ of all that party, has at length doffed its timidity, cast aside its duplicate face and boldly announced the programme. In opposing the unconstitutional acts of Congress and the bogus Radical governments fastened upon the Southern States, and in denouncing all their schemes of corruption and villainy, the Democrats are accused of war. If this means war, let the Radicals make the most of it. If to oppose Radicalism and uphold the Constitution be war, then the Democrats have already declared it. The Democrats have no idea of inaugurating war, but if it is thrust upon them, because of their adhesion to the principles of the New York platform, and their support of Seymour and Blair, they will meet it like men. If Radicals resent the Democratic creed as a war upon them, they had as well make up their minds at once to live beyond the pale of peace. It is the settled purpose of their party not to be governed by any lawful restraint. Their purposes are distidctly set forth in an article elsewhere in our paper of this date, copied from the Chicago Times. When repudiated at the ballot box, they intend by force to "rule or ruin." Horrible as the consequences might be it is well for them to understand that if Seymour and Blair are elected by the people, the Radicals must abide the result peacefully, or accept the alternative of war.

To the Public.

ATLANTA, August 26, 1868.

Editor Constitution: DEAR SIR: It having reached my ears that my constituents are complaining of me on account of seeing my name reported as voting for Bell as Comptroller of this State, in the late elections for State House officers, I take this method of informing them, and all others who may have been mislead in the matter, that I *did not* vote for Bell; but, on the contrary, voted for Peterson Thweatt. I am a Democrat, always have been, and have always voted with the party, and expect to do so as long as I live.

Respectfully, J. J. COLLIER.

Democracy the Legitimate Rule.

The Constitution and Government of the United States are institutions which were demanded by the genius of the people. The futility of any other system than the established one, would have manifested itself in a lack of adaptation to the wants of society. The guarantee of these institutions is the essential liberty of the citizen. In this repose his freedom from all extraneous restraint. In successfully resisting oppression he established the undisputed right of self-government. In this system he placed checks upon the exercise of power by the several departments, so that whilst they were really co-ordinate, they should at the same time interpose barriers to the aggressions of one upon the other. The institution of a society governed by the law of consent was not the mere offspring of chance. It was the growth and development of an idea rooted in the elements of Christianity, for centuries past sending forth a branch here and there, until in America, it unfolded a full developed tree. The principle of the government thus established is the vital essence and spirit of liberty. Destroy the one, and, in quick succession, the other dies. Our Republic was not the result of accident, but necessity. It rose to greatness by the order of nature and the intuition of man. Its inhabitants chose not to dedicate the primitive purity of the country to any aristocratic or monarchical system, although some of its leading minds were imbued with the principles of such. The sentiment favoring a concentration of the functions of the Government was overruled. Our institutions were given a spirit of the largest catholicity, and planted in principles most conducive to the growth of liberty. Having, therefore, forced our way to a high state of civilization, where moral virtue and intellectual power are the true standards of society, in relinquishing these, as the base of Republican Government, we relax our hold on the institutions in which it is formed. The Democratic theory always embraced the ideas on which the government was based. As the child of Republicanism the Democratic party has ever been mindful of the origin, nature and character of its mother. With one history in the past, its hope is to perpetuate a government, whose vitality is not only coeval with, but inseparable from its own. They are the indivisible componants of the same great system. They cannot exist the one without the other. Perish Democracy, and with it goes the Republic; perish the Republic, and Democracy cannot survive its death. The two conjointly exist in the nature and necessities of the people. Hence they are indestructable so long as the people themselves exist. The rapid rate at which we have diverged from the accustomed path for some years past, when we again return to the objective point, will teach us the more to love the free institutions we have so much abused. In departing from the prescribed line of constitutional limitation it is well we should be alarmed. The greater the departure, and the more alarming the crisis, the more certain the return.

The present Radical party, by a reckless disregard of all the limitations of power, has wrought its own destruction. In origin, progress, and the noxious substances on which it daily feeds, its unnatural life, is inimical to the institutions of the country. For the law of free consent it has substituted the rule of arbitrary force, asserting its unauthorized dictum in lieu of delegated power. Conceived in the festering passions of revolution, and nurtured by brute force, it has no sympathy in common with the affections of the people. Its word of command is an edict of imperious power instead of an expression of sovereign will. Its republic is that of the Cæsarean Sword, and its Empire the seat of a Napoleonic throne.

Opposed to this anti-republican faction the Democratic party stands forth the representative of the government, and the friend of the people. Its authority is the consent of the governed, and its power their delegated will. Originating in the nature of our institutions, its vitality is born of their liberal principles. It neither claims or exercises rights inimical to liberty. It assumes no prerogative detrimental to the commonwealth. It is the base, superstructure, and cap-stone of the government itself. The certainty with which it is destined to oversweep the country in November, is the truest guarantee of its right to rule. Its claim to control is founded in the inherent principles of the government, and in the inalienable rights of the citizen.

MORE THREATS.—The New York Tribune of the 11th says that one "inevitable consequence" of the election of Seymour and Blair "will be a popular verdict against the whole reconstruction policy of Congress, and especially against the right of the blacks to vote," and that they "will treat the new State governments as nullities, and proceed at once to replace them by what they call 'White Men's Governments'—that is, governments based on their own good pleasure. *That they will be resisted, and that bloodshed and anarchy will result, are inevitable.*" But even this, the Tribune will discover fails "to scare worth a—dim." Governments will be *restored*, not reconstructed, in the South, based upon "the good pleasure" of the white citizens of the several States interested respectively. That is exactly what the Democracy proposes. If, therefore, the Radicals take up arms "inevitably" they will have a good time of it.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE WHOLE ARGUMENT IN A NUTSHELL.

Able Letter from that "Noblest Roman of them All," Gen. John B. Gordon.

ATLANTA, GA., August 17, 1868.

Messers. W. W. Screws. Jos. Hodgson and A. H. Moses—GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 8th instant is received. My heart is with you, as would be my hand and head in action and council on the day you designate, if a multitude of public and private engagements did not absolutely forbid.

You understand the momentous character of the issues before the country. No hyperbole can exaggerate them

Why is the whole country so aroused? Why are we at the South and the great masses at the North enlisted in this campaign? Why do we see the "White Boys in Blue" and the white boys who recently wore "the Grey," the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South, the men who recently confronted each other in the war, now moving side by side with locked shields under the same banners? The reason is obvious. They have now a common enemy.

They surrendered secession and accepted Union under the Constitution. The soldiers of the North enlisted to fight secession. They and those who gave their money and sons to the army, believed its triumph of the Union and the Constitution. The Constitution is the only bond of this Union. Upon this all are agreed. There can be no other bond of union under our system. Yet without a blush, without a pang, the oracles of Republicanism—this common enemy—in utter scorn of responsibility and in utter contempt of public opinion, proclaim and practice a policy of tyranny "outside of the Constitution." Hence the South feels she has been deceived; while many at the North, who supported the war, feel that they have been defrauded of the just trophies of their triumph and cheated out of their blood. As sequences of this "outside" legislation have followed a series of wrongs, each of which has been the parent of a whole brood of evils and oppressions.

"Disunion" has been perpetuated in violation of the implied terms of the surrender against the manifest wishes of a large majority of the people of both sections.

Taxation without representation, at which Saxon Liberty turns pale because it has always been the portent, the precursor, hitherto the banner of bloody revolutions; this shameless outrage has been perpetrated by this *common enemy*, not only without authority, but without the condescension of apology.

The open coronation has been made in the face of day, of the military over prostrate constitutions, and all the old sacred Institutions of civil liberty, the substance, the essence, the very definition of despotism.

Ten States of this Union, like captive monarches of antiquity in old Rome, have been made to march before the chariot; whether the Federal Executive and Judiciary, represen ative of the rest, have been dragged at the wheels of this triumphant tyranny.

They have evinced the same reverence for the Constitution of our Fathers that Caligula did for the Roman, when, in contempt and derision of the people, the haughty monarch invested his riding horse with the dignity of the consulate over the prostrate neck of that once proud people. Even when they have used some of the simulated Constitutional forms, such as elections to perfect the schemes, these have only been the sheath of the poinard that they might give the fatal stab to liberty with more cunning security.

To crown all and clap the climax of these enormities they have made a recently servile race the political superiors of the educated classes of the South, and now by the vilest tools of party to shape the prejudice and increase the hatred of this race against the whites, by representations, which they know to be *false*, and thus to provoke a war of races, which they know to be imminent.

What are we to do? Endure! That is the great virtue we must continue to practice until the magnanimous millions at the North, who feel outraged by these wrongs, shall right them at the ballot-box. We have borne much—we have much to bear now—particularly you of Alabama. But let us exercise the extreme of self control, abstain from violence and undue excitement. Radicalism lives upon excitement. It is a great speculator in the pathetic. It attempts to deceive and madden the honest sympathies of the North, by getting up a spectacle of blood, just as the Matadore of the Spanish bull-fight goads and maddens the noble animal to his death, by waving before him the object of his special aversion—the blood red scarf. Let us endeavor to disappoint them. Let us not visit upon the heads of the unfortunate and deluded negro the sins of the bad white men who teach him to abandon, hate and insult his best friends.

Let us be kind and forbearing toward him still—remembering that he is beguiled into the commission of outrages by unscrupulous demagogues, all over the South, who are now persuading him that if the Democratic party triumphs, it will reenslave him. I repeat, let us be kind and forbearing. We may thus avoid collision. Of this, however, I am not sanguine, for the Radicals among us are intent upon it. *Blood*, not truth is their capital in trade—excitement and passion their only ammunition in this campaign—and we must not permit them to get up a row, blow out the lights, and then in the confusion of false issues, escape the just judgments of the long suffering Southern, and indignant Northern people.

I am, gentlemen, with high regards, yours most truly, J. B. GORDON.

TROUBLE AHEAD—WHO IS RESPONSIBE? We have information of very serious complications in the neighboring counties of Twiggs, Pulaski and Dooly. The whites, by the violent language, the threats and almost nightly assembling of armed negroes for drill, have been forced to arm themselves. The danger of collision increases every day, and if something is not done very soon, an outbreak, which will result in much bloodshed and misery, will surely result. The negroes in those counties, when interrogated last week—as they were upon several occasions—as to their object and authority for thus banding themselves together with arms for drill, all tell the same story. They say they have been authorized and advised by Jeff Long, a mulatto of this place, to do so, and that he represents himself as acting under orders from higher authority, which higher authority the negroes take to mean Bullock. We believe Long is a member of the State Radical Executive Committee, and it may be that this committee is the higher authority he refers to. One thing is very certain, it don't mean any Democrator Democratic organization. Nobody here in Georgia, outside the Grant party, desires, or is chargeable upon any sort of proof, with any design to break the peace. Strangely enough, all the efforts to disturb it come from the negroes and white devils who make up the "peace" party.

If Bullock is not too much occupied in digging up fossils to put upon the people as Judges, and rewarding incompetency and ignorance with places of profit and trust, he might subserve the public interest by looking into these matters. It is to his interest, decidedly. The first fiery breath of such a war as his party friends seem eager to precipitate, will lick up the trumpery concern he calls his State Government. And we are certain that when it has spent its fury, there will be very few, if any of the men who made it necessary, left in the land, from Bullock down to this pestilent negro, Long. That point is as good as settled already.—*Journal and Messenger.*

☞ A month ago betting on the Presidential election was two to one in favor of Mr. Grant. This was the rate of John Morrisey's famous bets, which, through misunderstanding, have given such umbrage in the Fourth Congressional District, and which, as we understand, have been withdrawn. Since then Seymour stock has risen in the sporting world, and bets are now made at 100 on Grant to 80 on Seymour. Many Seymour men among the betting fraternity think that before the election Seymour will have risen to par, so that then it will not be possible to get any but even bets.—*Sun, (Rad.)*

[From the Macon Journal and Messenger.

The Hardin Smith Riot in Twiggs County.

The Sheriff Attempts to Arrest the Rioters—A Negro Killed and a White Man Wounded—The People Under Arms—Trial of the Outlaws.

We gave the other day the particulars of the killing of a negro in Twiggs county by another negro working with him in the same field, and the calling out of the Loyal League. We will briefly restate the whole case, as it has a direct bearing upon subsequent events.

On last Monday week two negroes, by the names of Nelson and Carolinus, engaged in pulling fodder on the plantation of A. F. Beckome, got into a fight, in which Nelson killed Carolinus. Nelson immediately fled. In a few hours a negro man named Jones, Captain of the Loyal League of that county, assembled a considable force of men, armed and equipped, and marched them to the house of Hardin T. Smith, the old master of Nelson. Arrived there, they demanded their man, but Mr. Smith told them he was not there. They then demanded the right to search the house, which was refused. After rioting around this private residence, without the shadow of warrant or law, for some time, Mr. S. agreed to allow one of the party to go with him over the house and search it. A man was then detailed by Captain Jones, who went into every room, including the sacred room of the family. Nelson was not found. The mob immediately dispersed and went back to their various homes.

During last weeks Mr. Smith had warrants issued and lodged in the hands of the Sheriff for the arrest of all supposed to have been engaged in these outrageous proceedings. On Monday last, the Sheriff, accompanied by a posse of four or five men, went into the neighborhood for the purpose of making the arrests. He secured eight or ten at various houses, and then went to the house of A. F. Beckome, the negroes on which place were well known to have been with Jones.

As soon as they rode up they saw a man running off. A gun was fired over his head for the purpose of making him stop, which he immediately did, and was taken in custody. Learning from this negro where four or five others were concealed, Sheriff Stokes took one or two of his men and went to the spot pointed out. Five rose up and four immediately surrendered. The fifth, Bob Bullard, ran, the Sheriff and his men after him. Bob soon turned upon them and fired his shot gun at Mr. Jack Smith, a nephew of Hardin. Two or three buckshot struck the horse of Mr. S., and one grazed his face. The fire was instantly returned, when Bob fell mortally wounded.

All the rest were placed under guard and marched to the Bluff District, where they were yesterday to be tried before Magistrate Wiley Pierce. The negroes all say they were acting under orders from Jeff. Long, and that he regularly issues orders to the Loyal Leagues in the counties below.

On Sunday morning last, when the train from Hawkinsville to Macon arrived at Buzzard Roost, two negroes were arrested on board by the authorities, who were supposed to have been engaged in these proceedings. When questioned as to where they were going, they replied they were going to Macon to get orders from Jeff. Long; that Jeff. was their District Commander, and he had represented to them that he received his orders from Atlanta.

The above facts we gather from various gentlemen who came up from Twiggs county yesterday. They report the excitement as having been very small throughout, but a settled determination on the part of the white people and many negroes to put down lawlessness and enforce the civil law. They do not propose, however, to violate the law themselves in re-establishing law and order.

An ample number of men were guarding the prisoners, but no further disturbance was apprehended.

P. S. We have since learned that the negroes engaged in the riot were quietly submitting to arrests, and many were coming forward voluntarily and giving themselves up. A large delegation of these men came up yesterday to consult with Capt. Hill of the Freedmen's Bureau. They appeared greatly alarmed and feared the white people intended to kill them. But Capt. Hill informed them that they had no other intention than to arrest and lawfully try those engaged in the riot, and to go back home to their work. They were talking yesterday afternoon of sending a man to Atlanta. There were many wild and false rumors on the streets yesterday evening.

Southern Repose Necessary to Southern Prosperity.

There is nothing so necessary to Southern development and prosperity as peace, repose and a good understanding between the two races in the South. Such a good understanding is as important to the one race as to the other. The only possible benefit that can accrue from agitation and conflict in the South will enure to the few white adventures who come from the North in pursuit of office. They know that a good understanding between the two races would dash all their hopes, frustrate all their plans, and send them back to their places whence they came on their mischievous errands. Give us but peace and good relation between the two races and we will enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity in whose benefits all will participate. Our colored population will go to work with serene minds, and instead of giving up their thoughts to politics, they will think about adding to the comfort of their families. Since this agitation commenced the best of them have lived from hand to mouth. It is time they were improving their fortunes and surrounding themselves with home comforts. This will be the natural result of that steadiness and reflection which will come from the restoration of that friendly relations that formerly subsisted between the two races. As to the whites, they have and can have no incentive to a conflict with the blacks, so long as the latter avoid aggressiveness and manifest a willingness to work. Our feelings and our interests all concur to make us cultivate a good understanding with the blacks. With repose and friendship we will have the labor we want, and will be enabled to duplicate and re-duplicate production. With peace and friendship we will present such attractions to immigration and capital as cannot be resisted. Every capitalist and every immigrant will want labor, and the wages of the laborer will increase. The negro will be infinitely better off than he has been since the war, and will be in a condition to provide for his family, not only necessaries, but comforts and luxuries.

The carpet-baggers and adventurers will disappear as soon as these relations that ought to exist between the two races are established. Those of either color who talk glibly about a conflict between the whites and blacks, as if it were to be desired, have not reflected upon the subject like rational beings. It would be a greater curse even than the war through which we passed. No, we must have peace and a good understanding, and to that end leagues must be broken up. We must help the negroes to break them up.—*Americus Republican.*

COL. BELL'S SPEECH.—On Saturday last Col. H. P. Bell, Democratic elector for this district, addressed the citizens of this county at this place, making one of the most convincing and conclusive arguments upon the questions involved in the present canvass we have heard; while he was mild and moderate, he was at the same time earnest and pointed. He was listened to with the utmost attention by the large audience; and we feel assured it will be productive of the best results. The Colonel contemplates canvassing the district; should he do so, we hope every one who can possibly, will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him. —*Air-Line Eagle.*

ON THE BRINK.

Are we About to be Plunged into a Revolution?

[From the Chicago Times, 22nd inst.

All recent movements of the managers in the Republican party point to the conclusion that the purpose of the leaders in that party is to inaugurate Mr. Grant in the Presidential office against the will of a majority of the American people. The disfranchisement of so large a majority of white men as to give the political power in the Southern States to Ethiopians and carpet baggers was the first bold movement in that direction.

The act declaring that the electoral votes of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas should not be counted was intended for that and for no other purpose. What difference could it make concerning the assumed right of Congress to deny to those States representation in the Senate and House of Representatives whether their electoral votes were counted or not? It has not even been pretended, in any quarter, that it could make any difference. Certainly it could not. If it had been supposed probable that those States would cast their electoral votes for Mr. Grant, no Jacobins in the whole list would have thought of denying their right to vote for President, or could have been persuaded by any argument to favor so outrageous a proposition. It was simply and only the belief that they would vote for Mr. Seymour that caused the leaders in the party to say their votes should not be counted.

The suggestions from the Jacobin directory, or "Congressional Republican Committee," in Washington, to the black-and-tan legislatures, that they, and not the people in the Southern States, should appoint the Presidential electors, was another move toward the same object. It was caused by apprehension in the Jacobin mind to which recent information from the Southern States has given rise—apprehensions that, after all the time spent, and efforts exhausted, and armies employed, and public revenue squandered, to reconstruct the Southern States so that the Jacobin party could count their votes in Congress and the Presidential election, their scheme will fail unless they can prevent even the voting negroes and carpet-baggers that have been elevated with so much trouble to the station of ruling class, from appointing the Presidential electors.

The applications of the carpet-bagger officials for arms and ammunition mean the same thing. They mean the enforcement of official power against the authority of numbers—of the minority against the majority—or might against right. They mean the giving of electoral votes to Mr. Grant by overpowering the will of the majority.

The recent declarations by prominent Republican candidates in the Northern States that, should Mr. Seymour receive a majority of the electoral votes, his inauguration will be prevented by the power of cannon and bayonets, is simply an expression of the same partisan purpose—the purpose to inaugurate Mr. Grant in the Presidential office against and in spite of the will of the majority.

The many indications pointing to this conclusion ought not to be overlooked or lost sight of. They are potents too serious to be trifled with. They are omens of evil that no sophomorical subterfuge can disguise from the people who will pause to think. The will of the majority, expressed in the lawful way, is the highest possible law in this, as in every other republic. To prevent the lawful expression of that will, with intent to defeat it, is to defy and override that will itself. It is treason of the worst character. It is revolution pure and simple.

Let it be generally understood that the Jacobin party, assisted by bondholders' gold, intend to defeat the will of the majority by fraud and force, and it will need no further political argument to assure a majority for Seymour and Blair in every State in the republic. And there is no disguising the fact that the movements and declarations of the leaders in that party clearly indicate such a purpose.

NEW YORK FOR SEYMOUR.—What of New York?

We will tell you of New York and her Democracy. The *people* are tired of supporting the gold fish of Wall street and the avenues. Her working men are sick of excessive taxation to support aristocrats in idleness. The plow holders—the railroad boys—the canal men—the young men of the country are tired of misrule and corruption.

There is something else beside Grant and his war record—the nigger and the dead issues of slavery. There is a question of the future—whether we shall be slaves to bonds, or all free alike. Whether we shall be bled of every dollar we earn to beautify the home of upstart aristocrats, bloated bondholders, or have a few dollars for our families and selves.

New York State will give over 100.000 majority for Seymour and Blair, and that majority will be of the fighting kind. Albany City will give 3.000 Democratic majority; Utica, 900; Rome, 1,000; Rochester, 1.500; Syracuse, 500, and so on.

The counties of Delaware, Oneida, Ostego, Clinton, Franklin, Lewis, Tioga and Monroe, which were Republican last Fall, will be Democratic this Fall. From all parts of the State come to us evidences of a wondrous change. The bone and sinew of the Empire State wearies of robbery and extortion to enrich the kid gloved gentry who were too cowardly to fight — who are too snobish to pay taxes.

The men who toil — the laborers — the young men—are tired of working for those who call them mud-sills and clod-hoppers. The boatmen on the canals, whose interests are suffering from Republican misrule are sick of bondage and niggerism. Of four thousand five hundred canal boats registered, every one but three carries a Seymour and Blair flag, or are in favor of a change; a Democratic one.

Get out of the way with your bureaus, coupons and niggers! Get out of the way, for the people are coming. The bayonet has lost its edge! The powder of tyrants is wet! The Bastile bars are rotten! The Right will triumph this time! New York will keep pace with Kentucky, and the country will be saved! Shoddy rags—then go for them!—*New York Democrat.*

ROW OUT ON THE BRUNSWICK ROAD.—A negro man, says the Macon Telegraph, came in on the Brunswick road yesterday with a very severe gash on his head, which he said was received in a fight between two opposing parties of negroes out on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, about seven miles from this city. He says the fight was between a squad of Democratic negroes on the one side and Radicals on the other, and that axes and knives were freely used by both parties. He says two negroes were killed and several wounded. We hardly know what credence to give his statements, and only give them as they were given to us. If anything of the sort occurred we shall probably receive the particulars by this afternoon's train.

☞ Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a case growing out of the accident at Jonstown, when President Johnson passed through that place, has rendered a decision to the effect that the platform of a railroad company, at its station or stopping place, is in no sense a public highway, and that there is no dedication to public use. Persons are allowed to walk over it for other purposes than as passengers arriving and departing in the trains, but they have no legal right to do so, and the servants of the company, after requesting them to leave, can remove them by whatever force may be deemed necessary.

☞ Egypt has a population of only 5,000,000, of which nearly four millions are Arabs, 250,000 Europeans, only half a million descendants of the ancient Egyptian race, and the rest Turks, etc. In the city of Alexandria half the population is European; Italians 20,000, French 15,000, English (including Maltesse), 12,000, Levantines, (by which is meant persons of European parentage born in the East), 12,000, German and Swiss 8,000, of other nations 8,000.

The Presidential Prospect.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

The New York Round Table is, by long odds, the most scholarly and high-toned of the literary weeklies of the country. Its influence is very considerable with the more intelligent of the Northern people, and, to this extent, it is a representative journal. For a long time, the Round Table fought shy of the Democratic nominees, and, up to a recent date prophesied evil to them. But the tide of public opinion has been too strong for this able paper, as it was likewise too mighty for the Herald. It does not relish the idea of giving way all at once, but the signs of ultimate abandonment of its original position are plain and unmistakable. It says:

"Our convictions was freely expressed at the time of the New York nomination, that, in selecting Governor Seymour for their standard-bearer, the Democrats had set the seal to their own defeat. Did we judge merely from indications on the surface, this conviction might remain unchanged. We have, however, become persuaded that there is a powerful under-current of popular dissatisfaction with Radical rule and Radical measures, which gaining rather than losing strength with the passage of time, and that consequently, the chances, which at present we estimate as nearly even, may incline in November, in a victorious degree, to the Democratic side."

Treating of the wonderful result in Kentucky, and the all-pervading zeal of the Democracy, it ruefully confesses the opposite symptoms in the Radical canvass. The man who was to sweep the country with a whirlwind of popular enthusiasm, is worse than a wet blanket. The Round Table is sorely puzzled at this, but frankly acknowledges it thus:

"The remarkable unpopularity of Gen. Grant meanwhile appears to increase from day to day. Whether it is that the people instinctively realize the impropriety in a republic of placing a military man as chief ruler over the territory hypothetically free, but which his sword has just subdued, or that the Commander-in-Chief's personal characteristices beget a constantly augmenting dislike, it is certainly true that for no military man ever presented as a candidate for the Presidency in this country has there been so little genuine enthusiasm. The weakness of some parts of the Democratic platform and the ridiculous indiscretions of some Democratic speech-makers, are, perhaps, more than counter-balanced in noxious efficacy by Gen. Grant's utter want of magnetism, and the mistrust or dislike with which he is regarded by the people."

The Round Table evidently deems this awful "want of magnetism," a sure prognostic of the Radical defeat. It virtually concedes the impossibility of making a man President by the popular voice who is mistrusted and disliked by the masses. It concludes as follows:

"From the present indications, we are led to believe that the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will throw themselves into the scale for Seymour and Blair; and, should they do so, not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South, by voters black and white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent the Republican forces from kicking the beam."

From the reluctance with which the concession is made; from the high repute of the paper and its independent character—we are justified in regarding the present attitude of the Round Table as a most notable conversion and most auspicious omen. Gen. Grant may, possibly, win through a bayonet revolution—though that chance is a desperate one. He can never win through the people.

RIOTOUS.—A disturbance took place just beyond the city limits, above the Augusta Factory, on Sunday last, which came near leading to very serious results. The facts as we learn them, are that a colored man, with a society badge of some kind on his coat, was passing along the road, when some idle white boys insulted him about his badge; whereupon an altercation took place, and, some other negroes coming up, some rocks were thrown and a pistol fired. The colored man with the badge was struck on the head with a rock and shot in the leg by a pistol shot. The negroes then retreated, and being reinforced went back to the scene of action armed with muskets, and seemed ready organized for action. The whites then retired for reinforcements, except one man, who was intoxicated. At this juncture Capt. Hood and Lieuts. Evans and Johnson, of the police force, who had been sent for by citizens in the neighborhood, arrived and found the white man on the ground with the negroes pointing their pistols and bayonets at him. The officers, although outside of the city limits, deemed it their duty to endeavor to quiet the disturbance, and went at once into the crowd of negroes, whom they succeeded in dispersing. On returning to the city they met a crowd of white men, who were also armed, going up to the scene of action. After some persuasion these were also induced to return. One of the party, however, who was intoxicated, endeavored to raise a row with the police, who arrested him. Yesterday morning he was tried before the Mayor and fined $25 for resisting or molesting the police (21st section), and $20 for disorderly conduct, (18th section), besides the costs of court.

This disturbance is to be regretted because it is one of those occurrences for which there is no excuse, and which might easily be avoided. It also revealed the fact that the colored people in the upper portion of the city are organized and armed, and ready to resort to hostilities upon the slightest provocation.

We have been informed that there are some vicious boys in the neighborhood of this disturbance, who molest white and black people, and, but for the timely interference of the police yesterday, the results of their misconduct might have been very serious indeed.

There was nothing of a political nature about this riot. It was, as we have related it, the result of youthful mischief, aided by bad whisky, and an unnecessary spirit of resentment on the part of the negroes. We have, therefore given what we believe to be a correct statement of the whole affair: and hope that the occurrence may not be repeated. The words of Mr. Hill should be read and heeded by all. The spirit of kindness and forbearance should be fully and constantly exercised, and all unnecessary cause of collision studiously avoided.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

BRUTAL AND DARING OUTRAGE.—Last night about half-past nine o'clock, a most brutal and daring outrage was perpetrated by a gang of six negroes, on the person of Mr. Sheffield, who keeps a grocery store on the Vineville road, in the edge of town. At the hour stated, and after Mr. S. had closed up for the night, the negroes rapped on the window blind and called Mr. S. to the window, when they seized him by the arms and endeavored to drag him out; but failing to pull him through the window, one of the party shot him in the right side, inflicting a mortal wound. The negroes then fled and the alarm was given. Mr. S. says he would know one or two of the party if he should see them again. They tore Mr. S.'s shirt nearly off, and the pistol was so close to his body that it fired his clothes when he was shot.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE CROPS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. The New York Express, referring to the harvest in the West, remarks:

The granaries of the West, we are glad to see, are to be largely poured into the lap of this great centre of trade and commerce. We hear, since the harvesting commenced, of large shipments of grain from the farmers, by the lakes and by rail to New York, and the expectation is that no small quantity of all this will be forwarded to Europe. A fair cotton crop, say two million bales, and large shipments of breadstuffs, with pork, hay and other articles, to go forward, will tend to keep down the price of gold. But for the extravagance and follies of Congress, we might at least hope to keep our debt from increasing.

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH

FROM WASHINGTON

Refusal to Administer the O

The Death of a Congressman

Gen. Dulye's Death Denied

Reverdy Johnson and Disra have an Interview.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Rousseau and Fuller are making preparations to repair in their posts in Louisiana.

Judge Cadwallader refuses to administer the official oath to O'Neil, appointed by the President United States Attorney, on the ground that under the tenure of office act, the President could not appoint him.

Persons visiting Cuba must have passports by the Spanish Consul.

COLUMBIA, August 26.—The Legislature elected eight Circuit Judges to-day, of whom ex-Governor Orr is one.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—James Mann, recently Democratic Representative in Congress from Louisiana, died this morning of congestion of the brain.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned as a mark of respect; the House in addition adopting resolutions of sympathy and to attend the funeral in a body.

MADRID, Aufiust 26.—General Dulye's death denied.

LONDON, August 26.—Reverdy Johnson had an interview with Disraeli to-day.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 26—Cotton firmer; sales 1800 bales at 30½. Flour dull, and favorable to buyers. Wheat, No. 1 and 2 better. Corn dull. Mes Pork, 28 90. Lard quiet. Groceries and Naval Stores, dull. Freights dull. Governments closed strong. 62's 13¾. Treasuries, 62¾. N. C's., 71; New, 70. Va's, still easy, call 3a5. Discounts, Three to four millions specie on the way from Europe. Sterling weak at 9½. Stocks steady.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton firm; sales bales. Middlings 28a28½. One bale of new cotton classed Middling, received and sold at ceipts 18 bales. Exports coastwise 20 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug 26.—Cotton firm, but nothing done. Receipts 67 bales. Exports coastwise bales.

MOBILE, August 26.—Sales 25 bales; middlings 28; receipts 55 bales; exports 28 bales.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Cotton nominal; Flour weak and nominally unchanged. steady; good 2 25a2 40; prime 2 40a2 Corn steady at 1 25. Oats 65a75c. Rye visions firm. Mess pork 30 50; shoulders Virginia old inscribed 46½a47½; North 6s ex-coupons 71 bid; 73 asked.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Flour dull. clining. Whisky quiet at 65. Mess pork Lard neglected at 18½a18¾. Shoulders ribbed sides 17½.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Flour is flat ing—Superfine 6a6 74; Corn firmer—Mess Pork dull at 29 25a29 50; Bacon Shoulders 13½a13½; Clear Sides 1 18¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Cotton sales; receipts 109 bales. Sterling York sight ¼ premium. Gold 44¾. Molasses dull and nominal. Flour perfine 7a7 25; treble 9 25a9 50. Corn 1 10. Oats steady at 62a63. Bran 1 25a26½. Pork dull and nominally shoulders quiet at 14; clear sides tierces 19½; keg 21½.

AUGUSTA, August 26.—Cotton market sales of 33 bales. Middlings 27½a

WILMINGTON, August 26.—Spirits clined to 40. Rosin quiet; No. 1, weaker at 3 00.

LIVERPOOL, August 25, P. M.—Cotton ant. Prices advanced. Uplands 11d. 11¼d. Sales 20 000 bales. Corn advanced.

New Advertisemen

READINGS OF THE PO

At the request of the members of the of Representatives,

THE HON. MRS. YELVE

Will give a reading from the

In the Hall of the House of

To-Night, the 27th

At Eight O'Clock.

☞ Tickets to the body of the Hall Gallery 50 cents. To be had at & Cox's, Wilson & Cranes's, Dr. National Hotel.

aug27-d1t

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore the name of F. Phinizy & Co., limitation on the 1st of September Either Partner will be authorized firm name in liquidation.

FERDINAND
C. H. PHINIZY
J. M. BURDE

July 1st, 1868.

I will continue the Warehouse business in all its branches at Phinizy & Co., on Jackson street.

My facilities for the storage and management of Cotton, are ample to all who entrust me with their same promptness, and the same fidelity to their interest, which firm of F. Phinizy & Co.

I will make liberal cash advances ments, and will also furnish Family Supplies.

C. H.

Augusta, Ga., July 1st, 1868.

In retiring from the Commission take occasion to return my thanks who have favored me with their he last eighteen years, and ance to my successor, C. H. Phinizy recomm nd as in every patronage

FERDINAND

aug. 27-dlm*

P. B. McDANIEL. C. H. STRONG.

McDANIEL, STRONG

Cotton Wareh

—AND—

COMMISSION MER

Corner Prior and

In sight of the Passenger Depot, United States and

ATLANTA, GEO

WITH the advent of another our service in the storage We have demonstrated of past seasons, and Atlanta is one of the best of the South. This is being on the direct route tricts to the large advantage of vannah, Charleston and freely and satisfactorily Atlanta as a cotton season, acknowledged by many of whom made with the local competition the most satisfactory most instances than our consignors, by points.

The members of our experience in cotton, munity. Our Warehouse being of large dimensions, and fire-proof. Every each cases we

aug 27-d3m

EGRAPH.
ESS DISPATCHES.
SHINGTON.

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a Congressman.

Death Denied.

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26.—Cotton market quiet
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ust 26.—Spirits turpentine
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lvertisements

S OF THE POE

the members of the
epresentatives,

MRS. YELVERT

reading from the Poets,

e House of Representati

, the 27th inst

Eight O'Clock.

the body of the Hall,
To be had at Messrs.
Cranes's, Dr. Taylor's, and

Notice.

ship heretofore existing
F. Phinizy & Co, will expire
1st of September next.
will be authorized to sign
idation.

FERDINAND PHINIZY
C. H. PHINIZY,
J. M. BURDELL,

the Warehouse and Commis
s branches at the old stand
Jackson street.
r the storage and sale and
Cotton, are ample, and I prom
st me with their business,
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also furnish Bagging, Rope

C. H. PHINIZY

July 1st, 1868.

om the Commission business
return my thanks to the fr
d me with their business
years, and request its con
cessor, C. H. Phinizy, wh
in every respect worthy of

FERDINAND PHINIZY

C. H. STRONG.

EL, STRONG & C

n Warehous

—AND—

ON MERCHA

rior and Hunter St

Passenger Depot, and
ates and American Hotel

TA, GEORG

vent of another Cotton S

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 27, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OMBERG, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.
T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.
J. M. HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.
FRANK. E. BURKE, Preston, Ga.
NORMAN M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsviille, Ga.
O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga.
J. O. TILLMAN, Hogansville, Ga.
W. H. WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.
J. C. BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon. Dr. J. A. CHERRY, of West Point. Mrs. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, Traveling Agent.

HON. MRS. YELVERTON reads from the Poets to night at the Senate Chamber.

THE Annual Commencement exercises of Atlanta Medical College takes place to-day at the First Presbyterian Church, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Gen. Gordon will deliver an address. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE Wesley Chapel Church and Parsonage Society, will meet this (Thursday) evening, at 4 o'clock, at the Church. A full attendance is requested.

August 26, 1868.

ATLANTA BOARD OF HEALTH.—The members of the Board of Health are requested to meet at the office of O. H. Jones, Esq., at 5 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired, as business having reference to the sanitary condition of the city, will be presented for consideration.

J. N. SIMMONS,
Chairman Board of Health.

THE members of the Fourth Ward Democratic Club are requested to meet at the Medical College this (Thursday) evening, on very important business.

By order of the Executive Committee.
MARCUS A. BELL, President.

THE DEVIL TO PAY.—A certain individual now in this city, than whom no one has played a more prominent part in the negro-Radical usurpation scheme, threatens to expose the enormities of his party. He claims to have it in black and white, that Gordon beat Bullock 6,000 votes for Governor; that he has sacrificed his honor and self-respect in the service of the Radical party; that instead of being rewarded according to his deserts, by those whom he lifted to power, he has been given the cold shoulder and incontinently shelved; that he is determined to stand it no longer, and finally, that if the He-Cow does not do something for him, and do it "right quick," he intends to throw such a bombshell into his pen as will turn his horns tailwards.

NEW BALE OF COTTON SOLD.—C. A. King & Co., Cotton Brokers were the lucky men to get the first bale of new cotton sold by Messrs. McDaniel, Strong & Co. The cotton will be shipped to the large and reliable house of Norton, Slaughter & Co., New York. This bale of cotton was grown in Troup county, and shipped from Hogansville by Messrs. Brown & Wood. The handsome price of 35 cents per pound was obtained.

We advise our friends that no better firm could be selected to dispose of their cotton than our neighbors Messrs. McDaniel, Strong & Co., they are always on the alert. Keep fully posted by telegraph on all the foreign markets.

By reference to our advertising columns you will find that they are prepared to accommodate you with splendid storage in one of the finest warehouses to be found anywhere and have the money to advance if you need it.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Beth Haema and Clarisophic Societies of Atlanta Classical College, have elected a number of professional gentlemen to honorary membership. Among the persons so elected are certain prominent members of the *Legislature*, some of whom have generously accompanied their acceptances with contributions of money. This is very well and thoughtful.

These Societies are trying to raise funds to purchase books for their respective libraries. We would suggest to the gentlemen who have been elected, by the young ladies, to honorary membership, that they cannot better show their appreciation of the honor conferred than by donating something toward the building up of their libraries.

REVIVAL.—A meeting is now in progress at Wesley Chapel, Trinity, and Evans Chapel, of this city, in compliance with the request of the Bishops of the M. E. Church South, at their meeting in May last, that the week, beginning Aug. 23d, and ending Aug. 30th., should be observed as a week of special prayer and public worship, throughout the bounds of the church. Friday next is set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. Quite a religious interest is being manifested in all these churches. Many are seeking religion and some have professed conversion.

TEMPLETON'S ARTISTES.—"Little Treasure" was played at Davis' Hall last night, and we can, with truth say that the corps performed their respective parts with ability and effect. The alterations now going on about the stage and the whole interior of the hall, must be a great impediment to Mr. Templeton's performances; but, notwithstanding this, he has succeeded admirably, thus far, in whatever he has attempted. We hope his efforts to amuse may receive an abundant harvest

RADICAL CAUCUS LAST NIGHT.—The Radicals had a rich time last night in private caucus, anticipating the action of the House to-day on the negro question. Several incendiary speeches were made, looking to resistance of action with force. Prominent among them were Adkins' and Fitzpatrick's. The sentiments of the former are already well known. Fitzpatrick said he was sent here by colored men—the white men did not elect him—and he expected to stand by them till he died. If anybody wanted to fight, he was ready; let them try it. The colored men had as much right, and more, to seats on this floor than the Democrats, for they (the Democrats) had all perjured themselves in taking their seats. He denounced Brown, because he had said in a speech "negroes could not hold office;" was down on any man who said a negro was not in every way as good as a white man, and wound up by declaring that he looked for a little fighting to-morrow.

The negro Sims was also somewhat rampant, favoring resistance to the action of the Legislature; he considered it revolutionary and there was but one way to meet it—that was with force.

If they submitted to this, the next thing would be to take them from their wives. We presume he was referring to the Republicans as his "talk" was about their not standing up to the negro as they should.

Turner and Costin made speeches advising their colored friends to take things coolly, but thought it was "powerful hard."

Farrow and O'Neal followed in the same strain. Turner wanted the Republican members to leave the House with the ousted negroes. Farrow wanted the Senate to adjourn and burst up the concern. It was announced that application had been made to the Governor and the military, and there was no remedy—no one had the power to interfere. All the discussion ensued on a resolution offered by Foster Blodgett, which reads, as near as can be remembered, as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia recognize no distinction on account of race or color, or as to any man's holding office; and,

Whereas, the House of Representatives propose, in violation of these Constitution, to turn out of their seats legally elected members on that ground, therefore be it

Resolved, That we enter our protest and appeal to Congress.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartfort Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,

Radical Rascality.

We clip from the Charleston News the following Radical campaign document, which, in addition to being generally distributed in South Carolina, we are reliably informed, is sown broadcast throughout the Southern States. This will account for the riots with which we are visited, and the war of races with which we are threatened. No wonder the negroes should be credulously misled, when there are white Radical villains in their midst inciting them by such diabolical means as these:

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—READ THIS AND GIVE IT TO YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Every one knows that there are two parties in this State; one is called the Republican party, the other is known as the Democratic party.

Question.—Who composes the Republican party?

Answer.—Those who believe in equal rights for all men, without regard to color or birthplace.

Question.—Who compose the Democratic party?

Answer.—Every man who was a rebel and slaveholder, and who believes that a colored man has no right to have wages for his work, or the privilege of voting or educating his children.

Question.—What will be the certain consequences to the colored people if they vote the Democratic ticket?

Answer.—They will be deprived of the right to vote at all future elections.

They will be reduced to slavery, or some condition similar to it, by Democratic laws.

They will be required to work without wages.

They will not be allowed to leave the plantation on which they live without permission of their old owners.

They will not be allowed to have guns or weapons in their possession.

They will not be allowed to teach their children to read or write.

They will not be allowed to hear sermons preached by men of their own color.

They will not be allowed to ride on railroads or in vessels unless accompanied by their masters.

They will not be allowed to visit their friends or relatives at a distance.

Their wives and daughters will again be liable to be debauched at the will of their masters, as in the days of slavery.

In short, every evil under which the colored people suffered in the days of slavery will surely come again, if the Democratic party comes into power.

Every colored man who votes the Democratic ticket for Seymour and Blair, is doing an act which will make him a slave.

Every man knows that the Republican party, under the lead of God, President Lincoln and General Grant, freed the whole colored race from slavery; and every man who knows anything, believes that the Democratic party will, if they can, make them slaves again.

When the Democrats offer you money or work for your vote, take all they will give, except their whisky, which will ruin you; but when you come to vote, vote for Grant and Colfax and don't be driven or cajoled out of it; stand up for your rights like men, and the Republican party will stand up for you.

Recollect that a colored man is as good as a white one, but be quiet and peaceful, and Grant and Colfax will protect you after the election on the 3d day of November next.

ORGANIZATION OF A COLORED SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB.—We have received a list of the Seymour and Blair Campaign Club organized in this city, on Wednesday night last, which we will take pleasure in publishing in our issue of to-morrow. Among the names we find many of the most intelligent respectable and influential colored men in our midst, some of whom have heretofore affiliated with the Democratic and Conservative party, but others who have been connecied with the Radical organization. This movement has been made by these men of their own accord and for the reason that they have become satisfied that their own interests, and the peace and welfare of the country depend upon the success of the candidates whose cause they espouse. The meeting we are told was orderly and harmonius, and was well attended considering the inclement state of the weather. Some fifty men were present, and at the meeting which they hold to-night they expect large additions to their ranks. The stand taken by these men commends them highly to the confidence and consideration of our citizens, and we feel quite sure that they will accomplish great good by their action. It affords us pleasure to bear witness to the good behavior of the colored population generally in this immediate vicinity, and now that the leading colored men have ranged themselves on the side of peace and order, the probabilities of troubles are generally diminished.—*Columbus Sun.*

PRACTICE VS. PRECEPT.—That Representative Republican paper, the Albany Evening Journal, in a leading editorial on "The Death of Mr. Stevens," discourses as follows:

Politically and morally Mr. Stevens was a striking illustration of his own theory of personal right and individual independence. He did not often attend public worship. Having separated a handsome mulatto woman from her husband, he deemed it his duty to provide for her; and their relations were such as to almost entirely exclude him from other female society — a fact which never seemed to give him the slightest concern. He was an inveterate gamester on a small scale, and almost invariably, after a day's duty in the House, would drop in at a favorite cassino and win or lose fifty dollars, that being the average limit of his betting.

The Journal knew the man, and has written freely what it knew. But this frankness gains added force when it is remembered that the man whose portrait is thus truly pictured by his own partisans was the acknowledged leader among leaders in the party which claims to be preeminently the party of Moral Ideas, and which Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, has asserted to be founded upon the "Rock of Ages."

DEMOCRATIC WARD CLUBS.

OFFICERS—TIMES and PLACES of MEETING.

First Ward.—J. G. Mitchell, President; B. F. Abbott, Secretary; John Thomas, C. C. Davis, M. C. Blanchard, T. L. Wells, H. J. McBride, F. E. Godfrey, Jas. Osborne, W. D. Mitchell, Isaac Steinheimmer, Geo. Stewart, Thos. Scrutchins, Wm. Morris, D. W. Judson, E. T. Hunnicutt, M Buice, W. R. Phillips, and W. M. Bray, Executive Committee. Meets Friday evenings at Morris' store on Peters street.

Second Ward.—William Rushton, President; L. C. Wells, R. P. Zimmerman, E. Buice, Vice Presidents; Jas. R. Franklin, Secretary; Dr. E. J. Roach, W. R. Jones, J. A. Adair, David Wallace, M. Kreis, F. Kuhn, Wm. Woods, B. F. Moses, R. J. Massey, and O. H. Jones, Executive Committee. Meets Thursday evenings, over the Second Market.

Third Ward.—R. A. Crawford, President; J. G. Kelly, V. P. Sisson, F. D. Thurmand, J. A. Tuttle, C. M. Barry, F. Corrd, A. Conley, W. A. Grey, J. Bradfield, and Mark W. Johnson, Executive Committee. Meets Monday evenings, at the Fair Grounds School House.

Fourth Ward.—Marcus A. Bell, President; John Milledge, Reuben Arnold, J. H. McCaslin, Vice Presidents; C. A. King, Corresponding Secretary; W. R. Hanleiter, Recording Secretary; John R. Wallace, Treasurer; Wm. Gabbett, Thos. H. Williams, W. G. Newman, Henry Gullatt, Miles Turpin, Pat. Lynch, Sam B. Sherwood, W. P. Orme, H. Muhlenbrink, Evan P. Howell, James Toy, Eugene Luckie, Thos. W. J. Hill, Executive Committee. Meets Saturday evenings, at the Medical College.

Fifth Ward.—Columbus Pitts, President; R. F. Maddox, D. P. Hill, W. H. Hulsey, Gen. J. B. Gordon, T. M. Acton, A. L. Fowler, Vice Presidents; B. B. Crew, Secretary; E. H. Strong, Treasurer; Thos. W. Chandler, R. F. Maddox, Jas. E. Butler, W. H. Hulsey, H. Marshall, Executive Committee. Meets Tuesday evenings, at Fowler's Hall, on Marietta street.

TWO HUNDRED MILES OF LOGS.—The Pensacola Observer, of the 11th, makes the following statement: "We are told that the Conecuh and Escambia rivers, for a distance of two hundred miles, are literally jammed with saw logs, belonging to the Pensacola Lumber Company, and destined for the mills at Molino. Experienced log men estimate their number at not less than forty thousand, or about nine million feet."

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.
for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 458.—The following were the drawn numbers August 26th, 1868:

35-21-31-39-15-59-23-43-49-38-17-40

aug 27d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ THE MANAGING PARTNER of the "City Express Company," being compelled to leave Atlanta, offers for sale his interest in the business, which is now well established, and is as profitable as any business in the city, to amount of capital invested. If not sold privately before Saturday, 29th inst., will sell at auction *on that day*, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Express Stables, on Brooks street, 13 Hosres, 4 Carriages, 1 Phaeton, 2 Express Wagons, 1 Buggy, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, and various other articles.

COUSIN JOHN THRASHER,
aug.26d4t Auctioneer.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
july 19 d

Private Boarding

CAN be had at
JOHN RODGERS',
On WHEAT STREET, near Calico House.
aug.25d1w

Barber Shop.

WE are prepared to shave the white citizens of Atlanta, for FIFTEEN CENTS, and cut Hair for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Give us a call under James' Bank.
Adam Overly is still at this Shop.

M. A. TAYLOR,
HENRY BROWN.
aug 25d3t

Post Office Saloon.

C. P. McGUIRE, Prop'r.,

HAS on hand choice brands of Wines, Whiskys, Brandies, Gins, and Cigars. Ale and Porter, always on hand for cash.
☞ Drinks at fifteen cents.
Lynch Block, Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
aug25-3t

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!
100 PER CENT, IN FOUR MONTHS!!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in one of the best towns in Southwest Georgia. Original cost of material and office fixtures $1200. Now in its third volume. Paid first year published over $6,000. It is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, &c.

I propose to sell the office, good will, and all appurtenances for the sum of $600 cash. Possession given 1st January, 1869

Address ELAM CHRISTIAN,
aug25tf Griffin, Ga.

THEATRE.
DAVIS' HALL!

Lessee and Manager, - - - JOHN TEMPLETON.

The Favorite Resort.

Reappearance of the Favorite Artist,

MISS ALICE VANE!

And other Artistes this week.

New Attractions

Every night.

Gala Performances

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.
aug23-d1w

North Georgia Property for Sale.
ATTENTION MERCHANTS!

I OFFER for sale my property at Villanow, Walker county, Ga. It consists of Store and Dwelling houses, Blacksmith Shop, &c., together with eighty acres wood land. It is 14 miles from Tunnel Hill, W. & A. R. R. Surrounding lands good, water excellent, society good, church and academy convenient. Price $2,000. Address:

JULIUS P. CLEMENT,
aug14-d1m Tunnel Hill, Ga.

A PRIZE
FOR EVERY ONE,
AT
I. T. BANKS'
SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy
Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools
of all kinds, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Huter streets.
aug23

MacGREGOR LINE!
DIRECT STEAM
Communication with Europe!

THE Georgia and Liverpool Line of first-class new Iron Clyde built Steamships composed of the:

"SAVANNAH"..................(now building).
"SATILLA"........................do
"WAVERLY"..................Capt. BRYSON.
"LEITH"....................Capt. BARNETSON.
"STERLING"..................Capt. BLAIK.
"RIGA"......................Capt. HUNTER.
"DON".......................Capt. MANN.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, 1st and 15th of each month, commencing on the 15th of November.

Through Freight taken to and from all parts of Great Britain, the Continent and the Southern States, and Through Bills of Lading given.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be dispatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Geneva and Constadt whenever inducement offers.

Apply to W. M. TUNNO & CO.
In Liverpool to STODDARD BROTHERS,
And in Leith to DONALD R. MacGREGOR.
aug18-daw3m

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE in store and for sale,

FLOUR, Stilesboro' Mills, and
Folly Mills, both favorite brands.
Canvassed Hams,
50 Casks of Bacon clear sides,
30 Bbls Lard,
100 Cans prime Leaf Lard.
Bales Factory Thread,
Havana Cigars,
American Cigars,
500 Sacks prime white Corn,
20 Tons Reid's Phosphate,
10 Tons Patapsco Guano,
10 Tons pure Flour of Bone, &c., &c.
Orders solicited.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
aug23

CORN.

2.000 BUSHELS CORN for sale cheap, in order to close consignment.
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.

FOR SALE.
FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
30 hhds., tierces and barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
50 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
500 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
30,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

30 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—assorted,
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.
A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Guano and Land Plaster.

100 TONS Chesapeake Guano,
8 tons Land Plaster.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

LIME,

CEMENT, Plaster, Lumber and Lathes.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately. As a top dressing we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT,
Cherokee Ga.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMHEAD,
West End, Atlanta.
GEO. W. BOROUGHS,
Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM
Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN,
Clayton county.
Mr SPEAR,
Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE,
Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK,
Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN,
Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN,
DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER,
Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN,
Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM,
Milton county.
W. S. SMITH,
R. H. ELLIOTT,
Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL,
Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT,
Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS,
Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS,
Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them improved. Will be sold on easy terms, by A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Povisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon — Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE FALL TERM OF MY SCHOOL will be resumed on

Monday, the 24th instat,

at junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets.

The government of the School will be kind, uniform and decided.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical.

Rates of Tuition $5.00, per month, in advance.
aug22-d1w W. M. BRAY, A. M.

ELAM CHRISTIAN,
General Commission Merchant,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug.25d

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.
LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.32 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., conecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisivlle and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH
ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 2.15 A. M., Kingston 5.23 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B WALKER.
aug16—d Master of Transportation.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE
BETWEEN
Atlanta and New York,
Philadelphia, Washington,
AND OTHER
EASTERN CITIES
VIA
Western and Atlantic,
—AND—
Virginia & Tennessee Railways.
—:o:—
ALL RAIL ROUTE!
—:o:—
Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7 00 P M
Leave Dalton	2 30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.1[illegible] A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9 00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8 55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1 22 A M
Arrive at New York	5 20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3 50 A M
Leave Washington	6 30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2 56 P M
Leave Dalton	9 48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL USED,
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug 16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.
Summer Arrangement.
—:o:—
GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE
TO THE NORTH AND EAS
—VIA—
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS.
—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to
NEW YORK!
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS
VIA LOUISVILLE.
—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at
General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,
Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in
French Burr and other Mill Stones,
BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,
Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.
aug18-d3m

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON,
Tobacco Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE on hand the following choice brands:

Mountain Rose, Magnolia of the South, Star Light Dew, Flora Temple, J. B. Gordon, Ben. Hill, General T. J. Jackson, H. P. Moore, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Durham, Here's Yer Mule. Also a fine assortment of Segars, &c. aug16dtsep20

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, August 27, 1868.

We have but little or nothing done in any branch of trade for past tew days. Corn still continues to decline, with no demand, except in small retail way.

Stocks of Bacon good with light local trade and a slight decline in prices.

Lard—supply on hand small, with fair demand at full figures,

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—			
Clear Sides	$ 18½	@	19
Clear Ribbed Sides	18½	@	18¾
Plain Hams	17	@	18
Canvassed Hams	21	@	24
Shoulders	14½	@	15
LARD—			
In Barrels		@	21
In Kegs and Cans	22	@	
BEESWAX—			
Common	30	@	35
Choice Yellow	36	@	38
BROOMS—			
Per dozen	3.50	@	5.00
CORN MEAL—			
Country per bushel			1.15
FLOUR—			
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	5.00	@	5 25
Extra do do	5.50	@	5.75
Extra Family do do	6 00	@	6 25
Fancy do do	6.50	@	7.00
GRAIN—			
Corn, White, per bushel	1.00	@	1 05
Mixed or Yellow	1 00	@	
Barley	2.00	@	2 25
Rye	1 40		1.50
Oats	60	@	70
Wheat, White	2 00	@	2.10
Red	1 80	@	2,00
HAY—			
Clover per 100 lbs		@	1.50
Timothy	1 40	@	1.50
SALT—			
Virginia		@	2 75
Liverpool		@	3 00
IRON—			
City Mills Bar		@	5½
Pittsburg bar		@	6
Sheet Iron	10	@	12
Nail Rod	10	@	14
COTTON CARDS—			
Per dozen	7.50	@	8 50
NAILS—			
4s to 60s	6.00	@	6.25
3s common		@	7.00
3s fine		@	8.00
SACKS—			
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@	25
COTTON GOODS—			
Threads	2.00	@	2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@	21
4 4 Sheetings			17
⅞ Shirtings			14
¾ Shirtings			12
Drills			17½
Stripes			20
LEATHER—			
White oak, sole, per lb		@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@	75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00	@	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@	45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@	,50
MOLASSES—			
Cuba per gallon	55	@	60
New Orleans	85	@	95
Syrup per gallon	90	@	1.25
SUGAR—			
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@	20
Clarified per lb	17	@	18½
New Orleans	14	@	17
Demerara	16½	@	17
CANDLES—			
Sperm	45	@	50
Adamantine	20	@	21
Tallow		@	15
GUN POWDER—			
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@	6.75
RICE—			
Rogoon			
Carolina	13½	@	14
SOAP—			
Bar	8	@	15
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 per barrel		@	26 00
No. 2 per barrel		@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@	3 50
No. 3 in kitts		@	3.25
STARCH—			
Per lb	10	@	12
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano		@	90 00
Reid's Phosphate		@	50 00
Patapsco Guano		@	75.00
LIME—			
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@	2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@	3.00
TOBACCO—			
Low Grades	50	@	60
Medium	70	@	75
Good medium	80	@	85
Fine	90	@	1.00
Choice	1.10	@	1.55

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at p selling at ½ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 43 cents; selling at 45 ce
SILVER.—Buying at 33 cents; selling at 38 ce
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.35 per pen weight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.35 per pen weight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securitie

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	
Bank Middle Ga.	9[illegible]a	Bank of Columbus	
Bank of Athens	a55	Manufact. Macon	15
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'nk	
Bank State G	a2[illegible]	Northwestern B'k	
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	
SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.			
Bank of So. Ca	a8	B'k State S. C. old	
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R., old	
Bank Charleston	a28	So. W. R. R., new	
Planters & Mech	a18	State Bank	
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	
Bank of Chester	a 5	Planters', Fairfield	
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	
ALABAMA BANK NOTES.			
Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery,	
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	82@
M. & W Pt. Bonds, income	60@
M. & W. Pt Bonds, Stock	18@
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	85@
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@
Muscogee Railroad Stock	65@
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	60@
Georgia 6 per cent	80@
Georgia 7 per cent	90@
Georgia Coupons	85@
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@
North Carolina Coupons	68@
Tennessee 6 per cent	60@
Tennessee Coupons	60@
South Carolina Bonds, old	55@
South Carolina Bonds, new	50@
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85@
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@1
Georgia Railroad Stock	95@
Central Railroad Bonds	100@1
Central Railroad Stock	125@1
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@1
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@1
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	73@
Augusta Bonds	74@
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	84@
Macon Bonds	80@
Columbus Bonds	70@
Savannah Bonds	80@
Fulton County Bonds	85@
City Checks, Atlanta	89@
County Checks, Fulton	75@
United States 5.20 Bonds	109@1
United States 7.30 Bonds	90@1
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@1
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@1
Revenue Stamps	95@
Land Warrants	70@

SOUTHERN
Masonic Female College!
—o—
THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.
—o—
FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.
REV. W. D. ATKINSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.
SYLVESTER A. HOUGH, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.
MRS. VIRGINIA C. CONYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in good families at $17 to $20 per month The liberality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
July31d6w. Chairman Executive Committee.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Just Received at
CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS.

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowest Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.
July2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Exercises of Annual Commencement in this institution, will take place on Thursday, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, Marietta Street.

The Valedictory Address on the part of the Faculty, will be delivered by Gen. John B Gordon, and that of the Graduating Class, by Mr. K. P. Moore, one of their number.

Prizes will be presented to successful competitors at the close of the exercises.

The citizens generally, both ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25. 2t

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
je16-d1y

AMERICAN HOTEL
ALABAMA STREET,
ATLANTA,.......................GEORGIA
WHITE & WHITLOCK,
PROPRIETORS.
W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
June16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN,
B. W. YORK,
R. T. JOURDAN.
} *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
June16-dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
(Opposite Depot)
MACON, GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequaled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.
je16-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,
SAVANNAH...........................GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction, with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
June16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,
Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
June16 3m Proprietors.

CLAYTON & ADAIR,
Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH.
100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour.
200 " Extra and Family of other mills.
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2 0 0 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,500 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano.
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.
Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fireproof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gullett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Send us your orders. Yours truly,
aug5d2m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of Wm. Herring, the business of Herring & Leyden is closed up. All parties indebted to them will please call and settle without delay.

A. LEYDEN,
Surviving Partner.

THE business of the late firm will be continued by myself, and a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended, is solicited by
aug14-d3w A. LEYDEN.

The Daily Constitution,

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 26, 1868.

The Situation and Candidates.

From Putnam' Magazine for Septembe.]

Political parties, in the zeal of heated contests, greatly exaggerate the consequences for good or evil which are to result from their success or failurer unless it be on the eve of those transition periods when circumstances too slight in themselves to be the causes of important events, prove to be the occasion, in conjunction with far deeper causes, of great revolutionary upheavals and intense and momentous chapters of history. On such great occasions the imagination of partizan oracles, lacking the sure inspiration of a statesmanlike and prophetic insight into the secret springs of the social mechanism, falls as far short of the truth as its predictions had on previous and petty occasions overrun it. We are entering upon a campaign in which Republicans charge that a Democratic victory means revolution, while the Democratic platform responds by declaring that upon the election of Gen. Grant the American people will meet as a subject and conquered people "amid the ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution." Is there anything in the platforms of the respective parties which justifies either in indulging in such strenuous and violent expectation? The provisions of the two platforms on minor points are nearly identical. Both promise protection to naturalized citizens, economic administration, and gratitude to the army and navy of the Union. The Democratic platform recognizes the two ancient grounds of the conflict, secession, and slavery, as ended by the war—terms that frankly imply a surrender of onced cherished principles by that party, which they could not be expected to express more plainly. It also recommended the payment of the national bonds according to the letter of the bonds themselves and the laws authorizing them, while the Republican platform goes farther, and advocates their payment according to their letter and spirit. In reconstruction, therefore, lies the gist of the political issue. To this both parties refer when they charge—the one, that a Democratic victory means revolution, and the other, that a Republican triumph would result in the unconstitutional subjugation of the Southern States to the colored race. Underlying this question of reconstruction is that question of sovereignty of race, which may be pregnant with dangers and convulsions no less fearful than those which have arisen out of the slavery question. As prejudices and falsehoods have as often given rise to wars as principles or truths, it does not dispose of the negro question to argue, or even prove, that repugnance to the negro race is a groundless prejudice or the result of miseducation. It is undeniable that this prejudice exists, in so far that, if it were to be submitted to the vote of the white people of the United States, whether, in all our Governments, from that of the nation, through the State, county and city, down to the school district, blacks should be admitted to equal participation with whites in the right to vote and hold office, the majority would be heavy against it in all the States south and west of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Several contingencies may reveal the weakness which honeycombs the Republican party on the abstract question of universal suffrage. If it should appear that colored votes will not secure the ascendency of loyal men at the South, the broken reed would be discarded. If it should result in a clannish preference for blacks for office, it will fall into increased disfavor. Many Republicans blush to-day at the prospect that black men, of whatever talents and abilities, may sit in the United States Senate or House, or act as Governors of States.

In this unsettled State of public opinion, reconstruction on the basis of universal suffrage is neither assured by the election of Grant, nor overthrown by the election of Seymour, but depends largely on other contingencies. The moral effect of the election of Seymour would be immense through its influence on the Supreme Court, on Congress, and on the Southern people. It would be the apparent *vox populi* against the reconstruction policy of Congress. The two Houses would still remain Republican, and their complexion could not be changed in two years, perhaps not for four, unless some of the present members should change their views. While the direct exercise of the Presidential powers alone could not, without revolution, overturn the reconstruction policy of Congress, these powers, aided by others might. The Supreme Court has at no time been trustworthy for more than three votes out of eight in favor of the reconstruction policy, and since the separation of Chief Justice Chase from the Republican party, and his strong enunciation of the States' rights theory of reconstruction, it would be reasonable to expect that the Supreme Court would, especially in the event of Seymour's election, decide the reconstruction acts unconstitutional.

Looking at the personal character of the two candidates, we must conclude that revolution under the administration of either would be alike impossible. Gov. Seymour, while radically hostile to any introduction of the colored race into citizenship, is by personal constitution and judgment cautious to the verge of timidity, and legal to the extreme of technicality, in the modes by which he would attain these results.

On the other hand, General Grant, having invested not a feather's weight of influence for or against colored suffrage, and having by his letter of acceptance held himself free to act as circumstances might dictate, and being disposed by his antecedents as a Democrat to place a very limited estimate on the intrinsic value of colored suffrage, will acquiesce heartily in any constitutional action which the votes of the majority of the people of a particular State, the decision of the Supreme Court, or the action of the majority in Congress, may render expedient. In short, the approaching election, however it may turn, can hardly dispose of the negro question, which must continue to agitate the country until the colored race shall have risen to a higher intellectual and social position than they now occupy.

In the selection of the candidates both parties have done themselves signal justice. It is to be regretted that the vituperations incident to our mode of conducting a political campaign should descend to the littleness of attempting to obscure the military glory of Grant or the parliamentary abilities of Colfax, the political integrity of Seymour or the gallantry and courage of Blair. If to believe that the election of an anti-slavery President would result in secession and civil strife, and that the evils of slavery were far lighter than the horrors of civil war, proves a man a devotee of slavery, then were both Seymour and Grant advocates of slavery in the days prior to the war.

Governor Seymour possesses eminent abilities, and underlying his political career are amiable qualities of mind and heart, which are harmoniously attended by that external dignity and personal grace which should adorn the Presidential office. Governor Seymour's talents are greater in debate than in office, more rhetorical than executive. As a Senator, had the complexion of the New York Legislature admitted of his choice for that office, he might have won, by his suavity in discussion, something of that personal popularity, influence, and esteem from his opponents, which distinguished Reverdy Johnson. Diplomatic by nature, he would make an excellent Secretary of State. We have hardly a more admirable presiding officer. His disposition tends towards harmony and compromise. Like Gerrit Smith, he entertains no political opinion which he would not waive rather than see it made the cause of bloodshed. He is a peace man, a compromiser, and reconciler, by conviction, by instinct and habit. Horatio Seymour would have made a good President under the order of things that prevailed before the war, when the most adroit compromiser was the greatest statesman. While Grant is quietly and unaffectedly a gentleman of the military pattern, Seymour is conspicuously and attractively a gentleman of the drawing-room pattern. Both have treated their rivals generously, and have secured their hearty support and respect by so doing. Both would agree much more nearly in their political views, and in the political course they would pursue under the same circumstances, than the more violent followers and partisans would suppose.

In the respective availability of the two candidates before the people, the Republican party has reason for confidence but not for assumption. When it is remembered that President Lincoln was first elected only because the Democratic party were divided, and by a majority vote; that at his second election a change of only thirty-six thousand votes, rightly distributed, would have elected McClellan, and that in the State elections held since the adoption of the present reconstruction policy by Congress, the Democratic party have carried the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania (partially), Ohio, California, and Oregon, it will be seen that the contest will be close, and the result is not yet assured. If the Republican party are wise they will not rely strongly on carrying many of the Southern States. The President's last proclamation of amnesty and the acts of Congress restoring disabilities of rebels have nearly ended the partial disfranchisement of the whites. The entire white population of the South outnumbers the black, in all but or two three States, by two to one. A few of the blacks can be brought to support the Democratic ticket to their own disfranchisement, as in Mississippi. Not a few whites have voted for reconstruction on the present basis, in order to get back into the Union, will vote for disfranchising the blacks at the first opportunity. On any question of supremacy of race at the South, therefore, the Republican party cannot count on carrying the majority of the Southern States.

It may safely be predicted that the American people will elect the candidates of whichsoever party may seem to them most likely to perfect the reconstruction of the Union peacefully, to maintain harmony between the various sections, States and races, and to administer the Government with economy and fidelity. Whatever party can be clearly convicted of contemplating violence and revolution is already defeated.

* * *

☞ As the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, by which the most grinding military despotism was imposed on the Southern States, and negro suffrage forced upon them, are justified by the rebellion of the Southern States, we think it well to call attention to the opinion of a learned Judge of a United States Court, delivered in Massacusetts in the year 1862. We refer to the opinion of Judge Sprague, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, pronounced by him in the case of Amy Warwick. Judge Sprague's ability and learning, and his intense devotion to the Union, are too well known to require any notice from us. In the case to which we have alluded Judge Sprague says:

"An objection to the prize descision of the district courts has arisen from an apprehension of Radical consequences. It has been supposed that if the Government have the rights af a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed, it will have the rights of conquest: that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges, and treated as foreign territory acquired by arms. This is an error—a grave and dangerous error. The rights of war exist only while the war continues. Thus, if peace be concluded, a capture made immediately afterwards on the ocean, even where the peace could not have been known, is unauthorized, and property thus taken is not prize of war, and must be restored. (Wheaton's Elements of International Law, p. 619.) Belligerent rights cannot be exercised where there are no belligerents. Titles to property or to political jurisdiction acquired during the war by the exercise of belligerent rights may, indeed, survive the war. Conquest of a foreign country gives absolute and unlimited sovereign rights. But no nation ever makes such a conquest of its own territory. If a hostile power, either from without or within a nation, takes possession and holds absolute dominion over any portion of its territory, and the nation by force of arms expels or overthrows the enemy, and suppresses hostilities, it acquires no new title, but merely regains the possession of which it had temporarily been deprived. The nation acquires no new sovereignty, but merely maintains its previous rights. * * During the war of 1812 the British took possession of Castine, and held exclusive and unlimited control over it as a conquered territory. * * * Castine was restored to us under the treaty of peace, but it was never supposed that the United States acquired a new title by the treaty, and could, therefore, govern it as merely ceded territory. And when this civil war in the United States shall have succeeded in putting down this rebellion, and restoring peace in any State, it will only have vindicated its original authority, and restored itself to a condition to exercise its previous sovereign rights under the Constitution. In a civil war the military power is called in only to maintain the Government in the exercise of its legitimate civil authority. *No* success can extend the powers of any department beyond the limits prescribed by the organic law. That would be not to maintain the Constitution, but to subvert it. Any act of Congress which would annul the rights of any State under the Constitution, and permanently subject the inhabitants to arbitrary power, would be as utterly unconstitutional and void as the secession ordinances with which this atrocious rebellion commenced. * * * It is hardly necessary to remark, that I do not mean that the restoration of peace will preclude the Government from enforcing any municipal law, or from punishing any offence against previously existing laws. *National Intelligencer.*

* * *

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.]

New Professor in the Georgia University.—*Messrs. Editors:* Your correspondent, in his recent elegant letters from the University, omitted to mention some very important steps taken by the Board to enlarge its usefulness. They have established three new Chairs in the Faculty, viz: a Professorship of Modern Languages; a Professorship of Belles Lettres and Oratory, and an Assistant Professorship of Ancient Languages. The two former have each attached to them a salary of $2,000 per annum; the latter, a salary of $1,500. The Board will meet in Macon on the Wednesday after the first Monday in December to fill those Chairs. When filled, and filled as they will be with the best ability in the country, the Faculty of the University will be more complete than it has ever been before, and, whatever may be thought of the incumbents, the departments will be as thorough as in any institution in the South. The field will be open for the prosecution of any line of study whatever, whether general or special, which may be desired. The friends of the college claim only to have these facts generally made known to the public, and then they are perfectly willing that the institution shall be tested upon its own merits, by them to stand or with them to fall.

Alumnus.

* * *

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a visit, yesterday from Mrs. Geo. Batty, of Atlanta, Ga., President of the Atlanta Seminary for Young Ladies. She is travelling in the interest of her Institution of Learning, and also as agent for the *Constitution* of that city. She is recommended by some of the most prominent gentlemen of the State, and is well and favorably known in this city, where she once resided. Mrs. Batty has received several contributions for her Seminary from our leading citizens, and will take pleasure in recording the names of others in the same line. She will also receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Constitution*, one of the best Democratic papers in the State. We take great pleasure in introducing Mrs. Batty to our citizens, and commending the interests which she represents to their liberality and patronage. She will remain in this city a few days, after which she goes to the North and West *via* Savannah and Baltimore.—*Augusta Chron. and Sen.*

CITY DRUG STORE,

W. C. LAWSHE.

THE FAMOUS OLD STAND

ON

NORCROSS CORNER

In Full Blast!

Having purchased the entire Drug interest of B. G. Kelly, I am now prepared to furnish, at the

BOTTOM NOTCH,

AND AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

any article to be found in a

First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils of every description, Putty, Window Glass, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps and Toilet Articles, Alcohol, Paints, Brushes and Dyestuffs,

On hand and constantly arriving from the

Most Renowned Laboratories

in the World.

MEDICINES WARRANTED

Pure and Unadulterated.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded NIGHT and DAY

by a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutists.

SODA WATER

COLD enough to FREEZE an ICEBERG.

W. C. LAWSHE,

aug14-d Cor. Whitehall and Marietta.

CAPITOL DRUG STORE.

PROPHITT'S

REMEDIES.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs,

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of everything usually found in a first class Drug store.

Also sole Agent for Dr. O. S. Prophitt's celebrated Family Medicines, to-wit:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D. need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc, so common among our people. Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT's PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

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Proprietor of Capitol Drug Store,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
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"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;

25 Barrels Fine Copperas;

1 Car Load Coal Oil;

500 Boxes Window Glass;

10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;

10 Casks Linseed Oil;

50 Gross Wine Bottles;

5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;

5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;

200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;

50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;

50 Pounds Opium;

50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

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Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,
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COTTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool.
aug11-d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited.

Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies, &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.
E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.
A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.
H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.
Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.
Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.
Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.
Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.
E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.
J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.
W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga.

E. Hulbert,
July 17, 1867. Sup't Southern Express Co.

Office Pulman, Kimball & Ramsey's Sleeping Car Company,
Atlanta, Ga. July 18 1868

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare.

N. J. Kimball,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B Pond, Proprietor National Hotel.
Sasseen, York & Jourdan, U. S. Hotel.
White & Whitlock, American Hotel.

aug8

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STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

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Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.

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☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
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june16-d6m

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GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall.

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IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

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Wholesale Dealer in

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WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

june 16-d3m

D. P. ELLIS. ROSWELL ELLIS.

D. P. & R. ELLIS,

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—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

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GIVE prompt attention to the sale of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, RAILROAD and OTHER STOCKS either at private or public sale. Agents for the sale of

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They give strict personal attention to the sale of BACON, LARD, FLOUR, and all other Produce. aug16-d1m

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20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
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40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
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COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS;
10 bales Augusta 7-8 Shirtings,
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aug4

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Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs,	PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED	Rare
Medicines,	With Skill, Accuracy, —AND—	Toilet Articles,
Chemicals, Paints,	DISPATCH, AND	French Perfumery,
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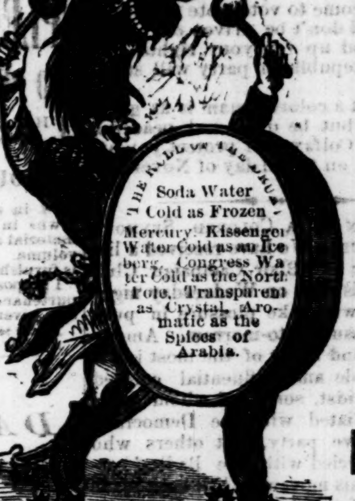
Varnishes, &c.	GUARANTEED!	Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.



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A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE
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The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

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Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

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The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

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J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
june16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

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Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

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M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

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COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

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SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

june 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
Office Master of Transportation,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
june4-d3m General Ticket Agent.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

Agents

ROSWELL COTTON MILL
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILL

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA..........................GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanco Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Alspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street.

apr10—

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. S. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Good

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.........ATLANTA,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a assortment of DRY GOODS of every va ty which they offer to sell at REASONAB PRICES. Persons will do well to examine stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

E. E. EARNEST

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street.........Atlanta,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWEL

Silver and Silver-Plated Wa

KEEPS constantly on hand a good everything that is kept in a first class Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired warranted to give satisfaction.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shipper

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDE at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would spectfully call the attention of their pl friends and cotton shippers generally to the that they have formed a copartnership und above style, for the transaction of a Wareh and Commission Business, pledging the to give their undivided attention to the in of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon cotto store, and will also fill all orders for our c ers with promptness and dispatch. We your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLF
JOEL A. WALK
june 17—d4m JNO. F. HAR

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLI

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A smooth skin and beautiful complexion lowing the use of this article, and warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin eases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism curial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all and all chronic diseases originating an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the stitution and quickly restores the to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX
Atlanta,

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. Pemberton & Co., Chem
jul2d3m Columbus

Important Noti

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of to be secured by the use of the Catalytic Hair Restorer. ing, preserving and changing its natural color, the Catalytic passed. A few applications eases of the scalp. Try it and be

For sale by REDWINE & FOX
jul2d3m Atlanta,

J. E. GULLATT

Iron and Brass Founder,

All kinds of Iron and Brass executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES
BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND
MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water P

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia road Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.
june19-d3m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & C

Successors to the late Samuel D.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street.........

FILE & SAW MANUFACTURERS

SPECIAL attention given to the our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Felloe Saws; also, Turning and Felloe We also continue the manufacture known brand of FILES, English Cast Steel; ranted to be equal in quality to the We respectfully solicit orders, prepared to fill promptly, at the figures.